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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,453—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1895.

OF THE ASIATIC

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.
PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The best and most Complete Guide of its kind published in India.
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort. Bombay.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
			FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	16th Aug.
B.L. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	23rd „
† THAMES	4113	A. Symons	30th „
B.L. GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	6th Sept.
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	13th „
			SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.L. PENINSULAR	5152	R. F. Briscoe	21st Sept.
B.V.L. THAMES	4113	A. Symons	28th „
B L COROMANDEL	4499	W. L. Brown	5th Oct.
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	12th „
B.L. ORIENTAL	5152	C. Gadd	19th „
† SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	26th „
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	2nd Nov.
B.V.L. CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	9th „
B.L. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	16th „
† SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	23rd „
B.L. CARTHAGE	5280	M. De Horne	30th „

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The Steamers marked B.V.L. proceed direct to VENICE, taking passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port tranship to the mail steamer at Aden, and passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice steamer.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.

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4th September
18th September

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Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 29th July, 1895.

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IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Oct.

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GISELA	A. Mitis	4,253	350	9th Oct.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
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THE
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FOR AUGUST, 1895.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
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ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
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THE BROACH CITY PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Offices of the Company, No. 2, Dean Lane, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st Day of August, 1895, at 2 P.M., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ended 30th June 1895.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th Day of August to the 21st Day of August, 1895, both Days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
MOWJEE NARANDAS & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Bombay, 6th August, 1895.

MADON, SONS & Co.,

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(IN LIQUIDATION.)

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the abovenamed Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street, within the Fort of Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the Twenty-First Day of August, 1895, at 3-30 of the Clock in the Afternoon, when the following Resolutions, which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 3rd Day of August 1895, will be submitted for Confirmation as Special Resolutions, that is to say :—

1. That the Scheme submitted by the Liquidators for the Continuance of the Company and the resumption of its business and the payment in full of the Company's debts is hereby approved, and particularly that the provisional Agreement entered into on the 25th Day of July 1895 between the Company by its Liquidators and Mr. Chunda Ramjee, and which has been read and initialled by the Chairman for identification, be and is hereby sanctioned.
2. That Messrs. Michael T. Carroll, Hormasjee Sorabjee Bottlewalla, Ardeshir Bomonjee Dubash, Eduljee Sorabjee Bottlewalla and Jivajee Shapoorjee Dhunjeebhoy be and are hereby appointed Directors of the Company, and that Messrs. Hormasjee Sorabjee and Company be and are hereby appointed the Agents of the Company in succession to Messrs. Hormasjee Asur and Company, and that the name of "Hormasjee Sorabjee and Co." be substituted and read for the name of "Hormasjee Asur and Co.," wherever the same doth occur in the Articles of Association, and particularly in Article 99 thereof, and that the words "residue of" be inserted before the words "the term of thirty years" occurring in the said Article No. 99, and that the Directors do enter into a written agreement, if necessary, with the said Messrs. Hormasjee Sorabjee and Company.
3. That the Directors and Agents be specially authorised for and on behalf of the Company to enter into two Mortgages with Mr. Chunda Ramjee on the terms of the said provisional Agreement with full power nevertheless to agree to any modification thereof.
4. That the said Directors and the Agents be authorised to apply the monies that may be received by the said Mortgages in or towards payment in full of the debts due by the Company.
5. That the Liquidators be authorised to apply forthwith to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay for an Order that all proceedings in relation to the voluntary winding up of the Company be stayed.
6. That the said Resolutions be added to the Company's Articles of Association at the end thereof under the heading "XVIII. Supplemental Provisions," and be numbered 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, and 150 respectively, and that the said Articles of Association be deemed throughout to be modified in accordance with such supplemental provisions.

Dated the 7th Day of August, 1895.

MUNCHERJI FRAMJI TUMBOLY,
ARDESHIR BOMONJI DUBASH,
For Selves and Co-Liquidators.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.

—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the FOURTH SESSIONS of 1895 of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on MONDAY, the Second Day of September next, at 10 o'clock in the Forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Forgery, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences, had, done, or committed, within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done or committed, by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 12th Day of August, 1895.

G. W. ROUGHTON,
Sheriff of Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of PATEL NARSIDASS JETRAM, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, Deceased.

VITHALDASS SAKALCHAND, HURGOWANDASS BHIKARIDASS, NARSIDASS GANESH, AMICHAND AKBERAM, RAICHAND GANGARAM and AMICHAND NARSI, Executors named in the said Will ...... Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, CHARLES FREDERICK FARRAN, Esquire, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 9th Day of August, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-Five and in the Fifty-Ninth Year of our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

L. N. BANAJI,
The 9th Day of August, 1895.
Messrs. LITTLE & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

KUPPER'S PILSENER

Obtained Prize Medal for Excellence at the late Chicago Exhibition.

Rs. 6-6 per doz. Qts ; Rs. 4-4 per doz] Pts.

SOLE AGENTS :—
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 13th instant, being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

A. MURRAY,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 6th August, 1895.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House, on SATURDAY, the 17th August, at 6 P.M.

W. WEBB,
Hony. Secretary.
17th July, 1895.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS to the SIRDAR KHAN BAHADOOR PUDUMJEE PESTONJEE MEMORIAL FUND are requested to send in the amount of their Subscriptions either to the Bank of Bombay Head Office or to the Branch in Poona.

DORABJEE DADABHOY BOOTTEE,
COOPERSWAMY N. MOODLIAR,
FRAMJEE DORABJEE GHASWALLA,
ABDULLA A. WAHED,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, through Registered Post, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on the 15th August, 1895, for the Supply for one year by Contract at Bombay of MISCELLANEOUS MARINE STORES.

For further particulars see *Bombay Government Gazette* of 8th August, 1895, or apply to the Marine Storekeeper of this Yard.

J. HEXT,
Director of the Royal Indian Marine.
R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, 1st August, 1895.

THE SIVAGANGA ZEMINDARY DEBENTURE RUPEE LOAN, 1895.

1,200 Bonds of Rs. 500 each, carrying half-yearly Coupons Payable to Bearer.

Area of the Estate, 1,680 square miles ; Population, 450,000 souls.

Annual Revenue about Rs. 8,50,000 ; Government Rent, Rs. 2,57,000.

SOLICITORS.—MESSRS. BARCLAY, MORGAN and ORR. Madras.

AUDITORS.—MESSRS. LOVELOCK AND LEWES, Chartered Accountants, Calcutta.

BANKERS AND TRUSTEES FOR DEBENTURE HOLDERS :—
COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

The Terms of the Bonds are as under, bearing Interest from the 1st July 1895, Principal and Interest being payable at any of the Offices of the Bankers :—

Series.	Bonds. Rs. 500 each	Bearing Interest at p. ct. p. a.	Due 1st July. A. D.	To be Redeemed at per Bond.
A.	200	6	1896	Rs. 500-0-0
B.	200	5½	1897	„ 502-8-0
C.	200	5¼	1898	„ 507-8-0
D.	200	5¼	1899	„ 515-0-0
E.	400	5	1900	„ 525-0-0

The Bankers are authorised to afford any information required.

ROBT. G. ORR,
Resident Lessee, Sivaganga Zemindary.

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE :
ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Board of Directors:—
THE HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E
CHAIRMAN.
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq.
THE HON'BLE MR. JAVERILAL U. YAJNIK.
S. M. MOSES, Esq.
W. M. MACAULAY, Esq.
DR. COWASJEE HORMUSJEE, G.G.M.C.

ALL,
Who are desirous of effecting
LIFE ASSURANCES
Should carefully compare the various advantages offered by the
ORIENTAL
With those of any other Company.

It is the Company that grants Assurance at English rates in India by a special system.

As an Indian Company, its Funds remain in India, thus avoiding a heavy loss by exchange.

All its funds are invested in Government Securities giving Unquestionable Security.

It has the support of all races in India, European and Native.

Its expenses of Management are the lowest of any Life Assurance Company of the same age.

It grants all classes of Policies at the lowest safe rates, with Special and Advantageous Features.

Moderate Premiums,
Generous Conditions,
Liberal Surrender values,
Immediate Settlement of claims.

FUNDS EXCEED
ONE CRORE OF RUPEES.
CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER 36 LAKHS.

Prospectus, Forms, and further Particulars from
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	$	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND,	„	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	„	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	$	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,250,000

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

FORMS of POWER of ATTORNEY.

Neatly printed. Price, 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"GAZETTE" INSURANCE COUPON.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.,
9, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. ; 7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA ; & 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Rs. 10,000 "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Rs. 10,000 DEATH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON.

APPLICABLE TO ADEN, INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON, BY SEA OR RAIL.

TEN THOUSAND RUPEES will be paid by the above INSURANCE COMPANY to the legal representatives of any person killed by an accident to the Passenger Train or to the Steamer in which the deceased was travelling as an ordinary passenger ; or who shall have been fatally injured thereby, should death result within one calendar month after such accident.

And the like amount will be paid should such injury not prove fatal but result in the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in both eyes or by physical separation of both hands ; or of both feet or of one hand and one foot.

Five Thousand Rupees will be paid should such injury only result in the loss by physical separation of one hand ; or of one foot ; or the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in one eye.

Provided at the time of such accident the person so killed or permanently injured was the owner of this INSURANCE COUPON for the current issue with his or her usual signature written underneath, or if it is proved that he or she is a subscriber through a newsagent or through the publishers, and also that notice of claim was given within SEVEN DAYS from the date of the accident, which are conditions precedent to this Insurance.

*Signature*____________________

NOTE.—This Insurance applies only to persons over 14 years of age, is limited to ONE COUPON for each holder, and is not invalidated by any insurance with this or any other Accident Company, but is in addition thereto.

It is not necessary for Subscribers, Advertisers, or Newsagents either to sign or carry the paper, as they will be held insured for the period during which their Subscription, Advertisement, or Agency subsists.

TREZUKA

THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, lassitude, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c. ; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

ZAROUBA

THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with ; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA, whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA are Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

COMMON-SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A book for young men, containing just that information which every one contemplating matrimony should possess ; whilst married persons suffering from incapacity and exhaustion should procure a copy without delay. Price 6d., of any of the Agents for above medicines, or post free from NEVILL JOHNSON, 9, Bond St., Claremont Sq., London, W.C.

Agents for India, TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

INSURANCES.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

[ESTABLISHED 1834.]

ASSURANCES effected for the Whole Term of Life and for Short Periods at Low Rates of Premium.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable on attaining the Age of 45, 50 and 55, or previous, in the event of Death, also Granted.

POLICIES issued in Sterling if preferred the Premium being payable at the Current Rate of Exchange.

PREMIUM Reduced to European Rates on passing PORT SAID Homewards.

MEDICAL FEES paid by the Society.

CLAIMS PAID immediately on Proof of Death.

For Prospectus and Full Particulars
Apply to—
KING KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CAPITAL......... £3,000,000

Absolute Security Funds now exceed... ...£8,453,500
Funds Invested in the best and Safest Securities amount to £8,003,265

FIRE BRANCH.

Policies covering Risk on Merchandise, Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted on MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.

Coals on the Bunders and Kerosine Oil also covered

Fire Premium	1875	£	742,553
„ „	1885	„	966,107
„ „	1887	„	968,043
„ „	1892	„	2,033,053

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

Policies granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on approved Lives. Military Lives in Civil Employ have extra Premium, returned.

Endowment Assurances payable at Fixed periods on Adults and Children on very favourable terms.

Last Reversionary Bonus 7½ per cent.

The next Distribution of Profits will take place after close of the year 1894.

Reduction to European Rates when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated Life and Annuity Fund now amount to .... £ 4,730,358
Total Accumulated Funds.............................. „ 8,003,265

GROWTH of FUNDS—

1882	£ 4,842,054
1887	„ 5,763,091
1892	„ 8,003,265
Increase of Funds in 10 years	£3,161,211

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Co., Hummum Street.
D. LINDSAY, Resident Secretary,
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IN Various Colours, made to any size or order. Roman Scarf and other Patterns.

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THE STANDARD,

A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 9 years' standing, and one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom.

PREMIUMS MODERATE,
CONDITIONS LIBERAL.
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay.

THE FUNDS have increased FIFTY PER CENT. during the last 15 years, and now amount to upwards of 7½ MILLIONS STERLING.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.

BOMBAY OFFICE.—29, ESPLANADE ROAD.
LIFE, ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

THIS Company offers unusual advantages to intending Assurers. The tables are popular and easily understood. The POLICIES are the most liberal offered to the Public, and ARE FREE FROM ALL UNNECESSARY RESTRICTIONS, WORLD-WIDE and UNCONDITIONAL Policies. LARGE GUARANTEED BONUS OF 2 PER CENT. per annum on the sum Assured.

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THE POLICIES of this Company cover Accidents of all kinds incurred in Sport, Business, or Travel at Home or abroad without restriction.

Ordinary Risks.—Rs. 50 per annum will Secure Rs. 10,000 on Death ; Rs. 10,000 on Permanent Total Disablement ; Rs. 5,000 on Permanent Partial Disablement ; Rs. 60 Weekly during Temporary Total Disablement ; Rs. 15 weekly during Temporary Partial Disablement.

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Suretyship undertaken for the Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust on the yearly payment of a small sum.

The Different kinds of Risks have been carefully classified, and the Company is in a position to undertake all risks at the Lowest Possible Rates.

Full particulars may be obtained from
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LD.,
Chief Agents.

TWENTIETH EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1895.

With Portrait of H. E. the Viceroy, LORD ELGIN
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
PRICE: Rs. 5 with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1895 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and narrates the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

THE "Observer" says:—This handy volume, with its up-to-date directory and varied information about Bombay, will be found an invaluable companion by visitors to India. The information on the commercial and manufacturing progress of the city has been brought up to the close of last year from official and other authentic sources ; the public buildings are fully described, and a wealth of information of a varied character is given. The latest edition of this Guide will be found of great value by both visitors and residents.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses :—

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PAID UP CAPITAL	4,500,000	= „ 90,00,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 3,928,000	= „ 78,56,000

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CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.
Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, 9th March, 1895

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

(ESTABLISHED 1863.)

CAPITAL......... Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND..Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

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WEST END BRANCH : 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
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FOREIGN BRANCHES :
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THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody, and accepts responsibility for same, except against irresistible force, that is to say, "force majeure." Safe custody commission at 1-10 per cent. per annum. No charge on withdrawal. ½ per cent. Commission on collecting interest.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest at 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balances, or at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances, but no interest is allowed on sums over Rs. 1,00,000.

Receives fixed deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent. p. a.
„ „ „ for 6 months at 3 per cent. p. a.

General Banking Business transacted.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL............. £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,109,875
PAID UP CAPITAL................. £554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE, 40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS :
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

BRANCHES & AGENCIES:

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CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.
MADRAS.	HONGKONG.
COLOMBO.	SHANGHAI.
KANDY.	

Edinburgh Deposit Agency (129 George Street), Messrs. C. & D. Pearson, C. A., Agents.

Glasgow Deposit Agency (28, Renfield Street), Messrs. Hamilton & Baird, Agents.

The Bank Negotiates and Collects Bills and Grants Drafts Payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank Receives Deposits on the following Terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the Minimum Monthly Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 100,000. Sums over Rs. 100,000 will be received on Terms to be ascertained on Application.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

on which Interest is allowed as under, viz. :—

If fixed for Six Months........................ 4 per cent. p. a.
Do. Twelve Months .... 4½ per cent. „
Do. Two or Three Years ...... 4½ per cent. „

Deposits are also received for Shorter Periods, the Rates for which can be ascertained on Application. The Bank will effect the Purchase or Sale of Indian or other Securities receive Pay, Pension Dividends and Interest Free of Charge if the Moneys are remitted in its own Drafts. The Bank undertakes the safe Custody of Indian Government Paper, Shares in the Capital Stock of Government and other Banks, &c., and receives Interest and Dividends on the same on the following Terms :—

If paid in India................................ Commission ⅛th per cent
On Delivering up Government Paper or Shares from Safe Custody } „ ⅛th „
On Paying Proceeds of Sale of Government Paper or Shares in India } „ ⅛th „

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL & LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.........Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS AND REST... „ 10,46,454

HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.
BRANCHES :—
BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE

BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMAH CEYLON, & in LONDON, EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS :—
HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E.
GORDHANDAS KHATAO Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq.
NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—2 Years, 5 per cent. per annum ; 12 Months, 4½ per cent. per annum ; 6 Months, 3½ per cent. per annum.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Bearing half-yearly Compound Interest.

STERLING DEPOSITS,—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum on Balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 which do not fall below Rs. 500 during the Half-year.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, and approved personal Security.

Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Full information and Rules of business furnished on application.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND............... £160,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, and Aden.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

W. H. BEDDY,
Acting Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE :— 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52 :— Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 75,000,000 (£3,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
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UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, Tananarive, Shanghai, Foochow, and Hankow.

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Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital...................................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.......................................$ 50,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.........$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
F. D. BARNES, Esq., (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.
EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
G. E. NOBLE, }

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PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,50,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31 Dalhousie Square South Calcutta.

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Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &C. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local Absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 192, High Holborn, LONDON.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England

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OFFICE :—Dorset Street, Whitefriars, London.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	120,000	500	all	12 pr. ct.	1,452½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1310ex.d
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,270
Commercial & Ld. Mge	10,000 15,000	100	100 75	10. p.c.	175
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	108,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	29
National Bank India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	300
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	727½
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	56
Bellary S & W Co, Ld (Bellary)	871	00	all	9 per ct.	385
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	20	950
Bombay Cotton Manfg, Co	900	500	500	30	500x.d.
Bombay National Manfg. Co, Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	315
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
Central India	1,000	500	500	35	1,500
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	880
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	960
Coimbatore S and W	1,000	100	100	...	110
Connaught Mills	500	500	500	25	750
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvdRs15	735
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	750
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	40	892½
David Mill	1,400	500	500	15	560
Ghan Mills	1,000	1,000	1,008	50	525
Empress	2,100	500	500	17½	650
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	560
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	30	750
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	755
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	35	1,200
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	525
Indian Manfg	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,340
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvd 25	632½
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	730
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvdRs 5	295
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	55	1,150
Jubilee Mills Co, Ld	600	1,000	1,000	20	375
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs25	820
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	880
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	960
Leopold	3,500	100	103	7½	257
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	945
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs35	1,180
Madras United	358	1,000	1,000	100	3,100
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	430
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct	
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	50	2,535
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 6	182½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 70	2,275
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	...	...
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	110
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 21	670
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs 22½	540
Presidency Mills Co (Ld)	743	1,000	1,000	40	1,500
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs80	930
Ripon Mills	800	1,000	1,000	30	1,050
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	50	1,330
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	1,650
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	35	955
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	115
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvRs 12½	395
Sun Mills, L	1,300	250	250	12½	255
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	420
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	20	700
Sassoon and Alliance	2,000	500	500	25	850
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	50	550
Vanishanker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co, Ld	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	375
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	30	710
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	200
Union Mills Ld	900	1,000	1,000	—	500
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p. c.	2,803
B. B. & C. I. R.	...	£18	...	do.	520
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,375
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	410
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	90	1,200
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	225
Bhewnugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	332½
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	15	162½
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co, Ld	500	200	200	11	160
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	12	190
Colaba	500	1,888	1,880	20	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,135
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	20	90
Fort	150	8,500	500	80	1,125
French	300	500	500	25	570
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	43
Hingoli Press Co, Ld	700	100	100	12	135
Khangaum	240	450	450	30	480
Mahuva Press Co, Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct	250
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	53	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	95
Mofussil Co	8,125	400	400	Nil	360
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	15	155
New Berar	1,200	500	500	25	530
New Indian	4,000	125	125	11½	132
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	450
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,210
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	550
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil 16	93 200
Surat City Press Co., Ld	37[illegible]	200	all	12	210
Volkart	—	1,000	100	90	1,140
MISCELLANEOUS.				Yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	10 7½	555
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	124
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,600
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,140
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 1½	69
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	5 pr. ct.	50
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500	50	1,700xd
Deccan Ice Co. in Liquidation	1,170	100	100	Nil	5a
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	25
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,5	200	200	20	260
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co. Ld	2,80	250	250	8 pr. ct.	25
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	1
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	141
Kemp & Co	4,000	200	175	21	261
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	201
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co	3,500	100	100	Nil	141
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	15	135
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	52
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	160
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	7½	104
Port Canning Co	5,000	1,000	1,000	20	517½
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	25	60	1,060
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	7	108xd
Telephone Co	9,200	25	100	dvdRs1½	28½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs. 18-14
Gold Leaf	„ 20-2 Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold, old	„ 23-8
Do. do. new	„ 23-4
Australia bar Gold	„ 23-14
Bombay bar Gold	„ 23-15
Sovereigns	„ 15-4
Do. Dragons	„ 15-9
Silver	„ 92-7
Do. 17¾	„ 92-9
Carolus	„ [illegible]
Mexican	„ [illegible]
[illegible] Piece	„ [illegible]

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.
Hindu Holiday : Banks closed.
Cricket : Bombay Gymkhana *vs.* Ralli Brothers.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Mahanadi entered the dock on Saturday, and the steamer Nurani yesterday, the steamer Akbar left it yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Maria Teresa and Dumra entered, and the steamer Europa left, the dock on Sunday.

POLO.—There will be a game, this afternoon, at 5 o'clock (weather permitting).

FAIR.—The Mankeshwar Temple Fair commenced yesterday, at Gunpowder Road, and will last for three days.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.—This evening, the B. V. Rifles Football Club will play a match, on the Cooperage ground, with the Red Cross Football Club. The kick-off will be at 5-30 p.m.

THE CHARGE OF PERJURY.—Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, further heard the case, in which Vazraj Venichand and another marwaree, stood charged with perjury, at the instance of Rashid bin Issa Khaliffa. Some evidence having been recorded, the case was adjourned at the request of the prosecution.

ROBBING A BUTLER.—Antone D'Souza, a butler, in the employ of Mr. Byramji Jeejibhoy, residing in the stable, in the compound of his master's bungalow, at Tardeo Road, has reported to the police, that, during the night of the 10th instant, some one stole from the stable, a box, containing ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 146-8. The box was found broken open on the following morning, in an empty adjoining house, *minus* the contents.

PHONOGRAPHIC CERTIFICATES.—Mr. Dattatraya Dadaji Punde, head clerk in the Vaccination Superintendent's Department, and Mr. Firoz Framji Nanporia, of the Drainage Department, Bombay, have obtained elementary and theory certificates in phonography from Messrs. Isaac Pitman and Sons, and are admitted as members of the Phonetic Society, London. They were instructed by Mr. Anandrao Madhavrao Edwankar, short-hand teacher.

THEFT AT SHAIK MEMON STREET.—Dowlatram Nundgaum, a commission agent, residing at Shaik Memon Street, has reported to the police, that during his absence from home between the hours of 12-30 p.m. and 4 p.m., on Friday last, his room was entered, and a cotton waist-coat, containing seven gold buttons with gold chain, two gold sleeve links, and a silver hunter watch, of the collective value of Rs. 240, was stolen from a peg in the room, where it was left hanging.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45 o'clock (weather permitting) :—

March	Hail, Suebia	Ackermann
Overture	Flotte Bursche	Suppe
Valse	Sweet Briar	Lowthian
Fantasia	The Rose of Castille	Balfe
Polka	Le Cavalier	Fahrbach
Scena ed Aria	L'assedio di Ariem	Verdi

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

AN UNNECESSARY PROSECUTION.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Davar, barrister, appeared before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, and applied for permission to withdraw the charge of criminal misappropriation preferred against Kalidas Lalji, at the instance of Hussein Meherally. In granting the application his Worship remarked that this case should have gone to a civil court, and that while applying for warrants in a criminal court the prosecutor must be prepared to substantiate the charge.

FIRE IN A MILL.—On Saturday afternoon, a fire broke out in the blow-room of the David Mill, at Carrol Road, Worlee, but was extinguished in a few minutes by the automatic patent sprinklers fitted in the room, with the assistance of the mill hose. The Chinchpoogly and Nesbit Road fire-engines turned up in time, but were not brought into requisition as the sprinklers had already commenced their automatic work vigorously. Two mill-hands, named Govind Hiroo and Saya Dawlutta, who were working in the room, were burnt about the body, while trying to extinguish the flames, and were removed to the J. J. Hospital. The damage is estimated at Rs. 8,500, the damage by water being greater than by fire.

DEATH FROM TETANUS.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest, yesterday, at the Gocouldas Tejpal Hospital, regarding the death of Jeeven Javat, aged forty years, a labourer, residing at Girgaum. On the 1st instant, the deceased was hoisting up a pressed cotton bale by means of a rope and a pulley, the latter being fastened to the beam in a godown, belonging to one Hurry, at Lower Colaba, when the rope, which was fastened to the pulley gave way, and the pulley fell on the deceased, inflicting a wound on the left leg. The labourer was conveyed to the Gocouldas Tejpal Hospital, where, after admission, tetanus supervened, and terminated fatally on Sunday afternoon. A verdict of death from tetanus was returned by the jury.

CONDOLENCE WITH SIR D. M. PETIT.—The native share and stock brokers of Bombay held a meeting, yesterday afternoon, in the Brokers' Hall, under the presidency of Mr. Choonilal Motilal, at which it was unanimously resolved that an address of condolence be presented to Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, in connection with the death of his eldest son, Mr. Framjee Petit. A deputation was appointed for the purpose of waiting upon Sir Dinshaw with the address. At 4 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, a deputation, consisting of Messrs. Choonilal Motilal, R. M. Ratnaghar, Rustomjee Manekjee Engineer, Joothabhoy Harakchand, Raghunathjee Muljee, Cooverjee Merwanjee, and Pestonjee Edulji Mehta, waited upon Sir Dinshaw at Petit Hall, and presented to him the address of condolence. Sir Dinshaw acknowledged his thanks in suitable terms, and the deputation withdrew.

THE LATE DR. MEURIN.—A large meeting of subscribers and friends of the Catholic Reading Room and Library was held in the hall of the institution, at 11 a.m., yesterday, to unveil a large bromide photo of the late Dr. Meurin, S.J., Founder and Patron of the Institution. The Very Rev. J. B. Steins, S.J., the Rector of St. Xavier's College, presided. The chairman at some length dilated on the great forethought of the deceased prelate in establishing an institution, which had conferred such inestimable benefits on the Catholic community in Bombay for over thirty years, and was daily increasing its sphere of work to meet the requirements of the rising age. After dwelling for some time on the varied and vast intellectual attainments of the late Dr. Meurin, he said that it was a happy thought that the managing committee of the Library should have stolen a march on the various movements set on foot to perpetuate the memory of the late deceased and lamented prelate, and should be the first to hold a public meeting as a mark of filial gratitude for the great good the Venerable Dr. Meurin had done to the Catholics of Bombay in general, and to the members of his community living in that locality in particular by establishing the Library. The photo being duly unveiled, and a few other speakers having addressed the gathering, a vote of thanks to the chairman closed the meeting.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 10th August 1895, compared with the Statement of 3rd August, 1895 :—

LIABILITIES.	August 3. Rs.	August 10. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	51,00,000	51,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	45,97,716	47,66,714
Do. do. at Branches	48,13,278	46,44,791
Other Deposits	4,28,50,680	4,72,93,930
Post Bills	4,678	3,959
Credits, undrawn	23,06,127	22,62,091
Rs.	6,96,72,479	7,40,71,491
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	91,22,829	95,05,438
Other authorised Securities	36,22,703	36,22,051
Credits on Govt, and other authorised Securities	49,24,671	48,28,467
Loans do. do. do.	1,01,67,571	93,82,860
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,33,12,378	1,25,29,562
Dead Stock	3,97,[illegible]6	3,97,966
Stamps and Stationery	22,034	21,954
Bullion	...	...
Balances with other Banks	4,36,781	4,06,981
Cash	,76,65,586	3,30,76,201
Rs.	6,96,72,479	7,40,71,491

THE Japanese have made little or no progress in Formosa. Their troops are suffering severly from cholera, dysentry, and malarial fever. Reinforcements are being sent out and a large force has landed at Tamsui to wait orders to move upon the Black Flags at Anping. The Rainbow has left Hongkong for South Formosa to see how affairs are progressing there.

ALLEGED POISONING OF AN EAST INDIAN.

MR. ALLAN F. TURNER, the coroner, resumed the adjourned inquiry yesterday afternoon, at the Esplanade Police Court, regarding the circumstances under which Anacleta Duarte, an East Indian, met with his death, on the morning of the 17th May last, at his residence, at Girgaum Road. Mr. Little, the Government solicitor, appeared to conduct the inquiry, while Mr. Hemming defended the accused Fonseca, who has been charged with the offence of murdering the deceased. Superintendents Brewin and McDermott and Inspector Flemming and Sirdar Mir Abdulalli Akbaralli, Superintendent, Criminal Investigation Department, watched the proceedings on behalf of the police.

Dr. Thomas David Collis Barry recalled and further cross-examined by Mr. Hemming.—You have told me that you have had experience in examining a body, which had been in the ground as long as this, for strychnia, are you quite sure it was for strychnia that you examined it?—Without referring to any particular case, I am quite sure that I have examined the body, which had been in the ground as long as this, for strychnia. I remember slightly such a case which happened some years back. I have not my notes here to refer to it, and such cases are rare.

Such cases being rare, may I take it that your experience in such cases is limited?—My practical experience is limited to such cases as I have examined.

Of such cases your recollection is of one only?—Yes, in the absence of records to refer to.

When did that case occur?—Any time beyond three years. I have no recollection of the age, sex, or particulars in that case.

Do you assert that strychnia is a stable substance when exposed to the influences of the human body?—Strychnia is generally considered to be a stable substance.

Do you think it would be equally stable, when exposed to the influences of the body of an animal other than a man?—In several experimental cases it has proved to be.

If an animal when killed by a hypodermic injection of five grains of strychnia, would you expect to find strychnia on an analysis after death?—Yes. It would be impossible to state approximately the quantity of strychnia that would kill a man when hypodermically injected. The quantity of strychnia, when taken by the mouth necessary to kill a man varies. Without reference to books, I think half a grain is the smallest quantity that has killed an adult. If hypodermically injected, it would probably take less strychnia to kill an adult.

Can you say whether strychnia may or may not be destroyed by putrefactive process?—It has resisted putrefaction for a very long period.

May not strychnia be destroyed by putrefactive process?—It is believed by authorities to resist the action of putrefaction.

Can you tell me how many ptomaines of a poisonous character have yet been discovered?—No, nor any one else. Putrefaction depends on several conditions and not on one only. Among these are moisture, temperature, excess of air, and surroundings. I cannot tell how many ptomaines have been discovered and tested and found to be physiologically poisonous. The records of these cases are numerous and scattered, and even these do not contain the accounts of all that may have been discovered.

Please give the names of those poisonous ptomaines that you remember?—Ptomaines are not as a rule named. They are referred to by their method of extraction. On reading on what is stated in this Exhibit E I would say from an insurance point of view the life referred to therein was not a good one. The expectation of life of a man suffering from extreme anœmia of the brain, supposing it were possible to diagnose it accurately, and that it were dependent on the conditions mentioned in that exhibit, would be short.

Do you say it cannot be accurately diagnosed?—I do not say so.

If a man is suffering from extreme anœmia of the brain, what effect has that on his chance of life?—It will tend to shorten his expectation of life.

Would you be surprised to hear of the sudden death of a man, suffering from extreme anœmia of the brain?—No.

Would not the sudden death of such a man be the kind of death which would be likely to ensue?—It might.

May not death be immediately due to the effect of a clot of blood blocking one of the arteries?—It may, when the artery involved is one of the vessels of the brain. Blocking an artery is called embolism. Death might be immediate or speedily following the lesion. By "speedily following," I mean, from one to two or three hours. By "immediate," I mean within a few minutes. Embolism of one of the principal arteries of the brain would probably produce insensibility. A clot of blood may have been previously formed in some other part of the body, set free in circulation, and then on its journey have blocked the artery.

May I take it that a person suffering from extreme anœmia would be in that condition which would predispose towards the formation of a clot of blood?—No, not unless accompanied by some other organic lesion. Albumenaria is usually accompanied with an abnormal condition of the blood. The setting free of such a clot of blood might be due to increased rapidity of the circulation. The increased rapidity could be produced by violent exercise.

The sudden death of a person suffering from extreme anœmia of the brain would not occasion the slightest surprise of a physician?—It would not occasion very much surprise. When accompanied by albumenuria with kidney disease it would occasion less surprise.

Is not death universally accompanied by a death struggle except in cases where there has been a long wasting disease, such as consumption?—No. There would be no death struggle in some cases where the brain or upper part of his spinal cord is injured or in some cases of gun shot wounds of the heart.

What kind of injury to the brain do you refer to?—Severe crushing or heavy blow.

Then with those exceptions a death struggle always results?—Not necessarily.

Give any other exception?—I cannot think of any other exception. A death struggle usually accompanies a sudden death. Valvular disease of the heart is the disease of the heart, which more frequently than any other gives rise to sudden death. The death of a man who had been suffering from the valvular disease of the heart for a very long time might occur in a few minutes. I have known of a case dying during sleep. Extra exertion would be dangerous to a person suffering from valvular disease of the heart, in short the slightest extra exertion might result in death.

Can you name any other mode of death, which gives rise to such frightful spasms as poisoning by strychnia?—I can only think of one, and that is tetanus, the symptoms of which are somewhat similar to those of strychnia.

Is not death by strychnia one of the most agonising of all deaths?—It appears to be.

Is not the body thrown into the most rocking and violent convulsions?—The convulsions are generally violent, but I know of cases where, while there was little doubt of strychnia poisoning, the convulsions were not extremely violent.

In those cases as you mean that strychnia had positively been administered?—Yes. I cannot say how many cases; but I remember two or three. They occurred in the Bombay Presidency. I cannot say what quantity of strychnia had been administered in those cases. They were adults. I knew that strychnia had been administered in these cases, because I found strychnia in their "viscera" afterwards. I know that the convulsions in these cases were not very violent, from official reports coming to me in the course of my work.

Can you, apart from your reports, mention any cases, where death resulting from strychnia poisoning, was not accompanied with violent struggles?

The Coroner objected to the question being put to the witness, on the ground that it was irrelevant.

Mr. Hemming, thereupon, asked the coroner to take the question down and the objection raised by him.

The coroner refused to take down the question and the objection, and asked the jury whether they wished to have the question put to the witness.

A juror then stood up and said that it was impossible for them to say whether the question was relevant or not to the inquiry, as they themselves did not understand it.

The coroner then inquired of Mr. Hemming how long time he would take to complete the cross-examination of Dr. Barry.

Mr. Hemming replied that he could not say, remarking that as the coroner had been objecting to one sort of questions, he (Mr. Hemming) had to shape them in other forms, and so much time had been wasted.

The inquiry was then adjourned till this morning at the Esplanade Police Court.

MR. BRUCE JOY has recently executed for the Benchers of Lincoln's Inn a replica of the bust of Earl Cairns, which he made some years ago. The Benchers were desirous of having in the Inn a memorial of Earl Cairns, who was a member and a Bencher of the Society, and they selected for this purpose the bust made by Mr Bruce Joy, as giving, in the opinion of those most qualified to judge, the best representation of the distinguished lawyer and statesman. The bust has been placed in the vestibule of the hall of Lincoln's Inn, and is pronounced by all who have seen it to be an excellent likeness.

ROWLANDS KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It prevents and removes freckles, tan, sunburn, soothes and heals sting of insects; cures prickly heat, &c.; renders the skin soft and delicate, and produces a clear and healthy complexion. It is warranted free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery, for Rowlands' Kalydor, and avoid poisonous and worthless imitations.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE STARLING.)

A WATCH WITH INDECENT WORKS THEREIN.

MOTI GULABCHAND AND OTHERS VS. MAHOMED MEHDI THARIA TOPUN.

THIS was an appeal by the plaintiffs, Moti Gulabchund, from a decision of Mr. Justice Fulton, who, in January last, passed a decree against the defendant for a much smaller amount than that claimed by the plaintiffs. The Hon. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, appeared for the plaintiffs and appellants; and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, appeared for the defendant and respondent.

The plaintiffs in the lower court claimed to recover from defendant the sum of Rs. 4,515, being the principal and interest due on three promissory notes, dated 15th June 1894; and Mr. Justice Fulton, after hearing the evidence, passed a decree for plaintiffs for Rs. 1,080 only, ordering at the same time a gold watch, which had been put in as an exhibit in the case, to be impounded under sections 143 and 145 of the Civil Procedure Code, and the indecent works therein to be destroyed. Counsel, on behalf of the appellants, urged that the learned judge was in error in believing and accepting the defendant's account of the transaction, and in disbelieving the accounts given by the plaintiffs and their witnesses, and that the judge ought to have given a decree for the plaintiffs for the full amount claimed, with costs.

Their lordships, after hearing the arguments of counsel, varied the decree of Mr. Justice Fulton by entering it for the full amount claimed by the plaintiffs with costs of the suit and of the appeal, with interest on the judgment.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BUDROODIN.)

THE APOLLO HOTEL DISPUTE.

COWASJEE PALLONJEE POCHKHANAWALLA VS. HORMUSJEE MANOCKJEE MODI.

THIS was a double appeal from a decision of Mr. Justice Parsons, who, in February 1891, passed a decree for the dissolution of partnership subsisting between the plaintiff and the defendant as proprietors of the Apollo Hotel, the Adelphi Hotel, &c., appointing at the same time Mr. C. A. Turner as receiver of the estate, who was instructed to allow the defendant, under him, to continue to manage the Apollo Hotel. The Commissioner was instructed to take the accounts of the partnership; and the receiver was directed to sell all the property of the partnership, and in particular to sell the Apollo Hotel with the furniture, goodwill, stock-in-trade, etc. Both the parties had appealed from the decree. The Hon. Mr. Macpherson, with Mr. Vicajee and Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiff appealed from the decree of Mr Justice Parsons on the ground that the judge ought to have held that the precise meaning of the agreements of the 23rd June 1881, 14th October 1889, and 24th August 1891, was not properly understood by the plaintiff; that he reposed implicit confidence in the defendant; that the latter exercised great control over plaintiff from 1876 down to the execution of the document, dated 24th August 1891; and that he ought to have held that no accounts of their respective drawing had been adjusted.

Their lordships, after hearing the arguments of counsel, found the first two grounds of the appeal in favour of the defendant, and held that the defendant was a partner with the plaintiff in the hotel business. Accounts were ordered to be taken from 1881 down to the date of judgment, including the private drawings of the partners. Cost to be paid out of the partnership assets except on issues regarding the subsistence of the partnership, which were ordered to be paid by the plaintiff.

THE PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

THE twenty-third ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company was held, yesterday, at the registered office, Forbes Street, Mr. S. E. Shellim, chairman of the board, presiding. The following directors' report was submitted :—

In submitting the annual balance-sheet and statement of profit and loss account for the year ending 30th April, 1895, your directors have the pleasure to report that the result of the year's operations is satisfactory. The last season was generally favourable for cultivation, though the crop was somewhat affected by heavy rains and boisterous weather which prevailed in the Soonderbuns in the beginning of November. Prices of rice and paddy, too, where lower than the previous year. Under these circumstances, the actual cash receipts were smaller, say, Rs. 3,97,190, against Rs. 4,31,026 of the previous year. This year there is an increase of 3,107 Beeghas under cultivation owing to settlement of new lands, principally in Lots 48 and 134. There is also an increase in the annual revenue of Rs. 10,162, which is due to progressive rents obtained. This progression will go on and the increase in the revenue will, we hope, be steadily maintained. The reclamation of land in Lot 29 referred to in last Report is completed, and your Directors have now undertaken the reclamation of other waste lands, which, when finished, will add to the income of the Company. As regards the Norton's Tube Well, the Directors are glad to say that the flow of water from the tube is continuous, and they are considering in consultation with the Agent, the subject of utilising the water to the best advantage. Since the last Meeting the Directors have lost, through the date of the late Mr. Burjorjee Rustomjee Mody, the services of an energetic and valuable colleague, and they desire to place on record the regret, which they feel the Company has sustained by this loss. Mr. Mody had been associated with the Company as Director for a period of twenty years, during which, his experience and business capacity was of much service. In his place Surgeon-Lieut.-Col. G. Waters has been appointed a Director, which appointment the shareholders have to confirm. The sum of Rs. 20,267 was collected during the year for salamy on pottahs. This amount has been, as usual, credited to reserve fund, to which sum has been added the sum of Rs. 399, being the amount of forfeited forteenth dividend. The following sums have been transferred from profit and loss Account :—Rs. 500 to the credit of moveable property for depreciation; Rs. 2,738-15-6 to the credit of boring operation account; Rs. 30,334 to the credit of Reserve fund; and Rs. 14,053-3-0 to the credit of ryots' outstanding doubtful debts fund; leaving these two funds standing at Rs. 3,06,000 and Rs. 42,000 respectively. After making these appropriations, the balance to the credit of Profit and Loss account amounts to Rs. 1,34,235-3-6, and your Directors recommend that a dividend of Rs. 22 per share be paid absorbing Rs. 1,32,000, and the balance, Rs. 2,235-3-6, be carried forward to next year's account. In conclusion the Directors have to express their thanks to Messrs. David Sossoon and Co., the secretaries, teasurers, and agents of the company, and in consideration of the services rendered by the firm for the past twenty years, the directors have decided to increase the commission from 4 to 6 per cent. on the nett profits of the company from the past year, *viz.*, 1894-95, and hereafter, and they feel confident that this arrangement will be approved of by the shareholders. Messrs. S. E. Shellim and Jehangheer Hormusjee, two of the directors, retire from the board by rotation, but are eligible for re-election. The shareholders have to appoint two directors in the place of those retiring, and two auditors for the year ending 30th April, 1896, and to fix their remuneration.

The chairman, in addressing the meeting, congratulated the shareholders upon the very satisfactory result of working during the past year; and upon the increased dividend which the returns had enabled the directors to declare. The report gave full information; and the chairman said he did not wish to detain the shareholders longer than was necessary. The company's estate was a zemindaree one, and barring any accident, the shareholders might hope to derive an increasing revenue every year. The directors had decided to increase the remuneration of the agents, who had been zealously working for the past twenty years and husbanding the resources of the company; and it was not until they found the company placed in a sound and assured position that they applied for an increase. As in the past, so in the future, they would watch the interests of the company.

The report and the audited accounts were adopted; and the arrangement made by the directors, as mentioned in their report, for remunerating the services of the secretaries, treasurers, and agents by increasing their commission to 6 per cent. on the nett profits of the company from the past year, viz., 1894-95, and hereafter was approved. An amendment was proposed to the effect that the increased remuneration to the secretaries, treasurers, and agents be from 4 to 5 per cent only; but it was negatived by a large majority, and the directors' proposal to increase the commission to 6 per cent. was carried. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 22 per share was declared. The appointment made by the directors of Surgeon Lieut.-Col. G. Waters as a director of the company was confirmed. Messrs. S. E. Shellim and Jehangir Hormusjee, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors. Messrs. Cursetjee Cooverjee Mody and Merwanjee Sorabjee Jamsetjee were appointed auditors with a remuneration of Rs. 150 each. The best thanks of the meeting were accorded to the directors, secretaries, treasurers, and agents, and other officers of the company for their able management of the company's business. The proceedings terminated with the customary compliment to the chairman.

BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE.

A REVIEW of the Administration Reports of the Bombay Veterinary College and of the Principal of the same for the year 1894-95, is published in a Government Resolution issued Yesterday :—

Bombay Castle, 9th August 1895.

Resolution.—It is satisfactory to find that, for the second year in succession, there was a net increase of 10 in the number of students, and that at the close of the year there were 58 on the rolls, a higher number than in any year since the gradual decrease set in, in 1889-90. There was also an increase (from 11 to 16) in the number of students supported by Local Boards and other Governments. Government observe with satisfaction that all the 4 men who obtained diplomas during the year under review speedily found suitable employment, and that, in the course of the year, several other veterinary appointments were filled by graduates of the College.

2. On the other hand, there was a decrease from 75·67 to 57·14 in the percentage of candidates successful at the examinations, and it appears that the percentage was lowest among the candidates for the final examination, of whom only 4 passed out of 10 examined. It was unfortunate that many unavoidable changes were made in the personnel of the Assistant Professor, whose designation has now been changed to that of Assistant Principal.

3. There was a striking increase, viz., from Rs. 28,677 to Rs. 37,326 in the gross expenditure, due chiefly to the grant of exchange compensation and to an increase in the allowances of the Assistant Principal. The so-called Statement of income in Appendix F is not quite clear. If it was desired to institute a comparison between Budget provision and actual expenditure, this could have been done in express terms: but no object is apparently served by classing the Budget provision for expenditure as the "Income" of the year.

4. Government are glad to learn that the College staff continued to give satisfaction to the Principal and that, in the opinion of Veterinary Major Mills, Mr. Mollison's course of lectures was profitable to the students. The administration of Veterinary Major Mills has continued to be successful.

INDIAN FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION.

FINAL SHIELD COMPETITION.

SHROPSHIRE VS. ROYAL WELSH.

THE competitions of 1895 for the Indian Football Association Challenge Shield must now be numbered with events of the past. On Thursday evening witnessed the closing tie. The previous night and the whole of Thursday had been very wet and up to the moment of the game starting it seemed as if the public were to witness a miserable display from a weather point of view. Indeed, it was not till the players walked on to the ground that the weather cleared, but no rain fell during the game. Despite the threatening weather there was a tremendous crowd of spectators to witness the final competition for the Shield, and even an hour before the time fixed for the commencement of the game the people poured in, including ladies, all eager to be present from start to finish. The reserved enclosures were filled to their utmost capacity; not a chair was vacant, and behind the many deep rows of chairs there were denser lines of those who had been unable or had neglected to secure seats, and behind them a great multitude of Natives, perched on boxes, which an enterprising Mohamedan had conveyed in numerous carts to turn a penny by.

The Royal Welsh winning the toss gave the Shropshires the kick-off, together with the defence of the Fort end of the field. The ground was much sodden and very slippery after the heavy rain, making fast and consistent combined play oftentimes very difficult, and there were very many, and some ugly, tosses. Nevertheless, both sides did splendidly, in a manner that elicited the most cordial expressions of approval from the spectators. Play was spirited from the start, and the encouraging shouts of the tremendous gathering must have had a stimulating effect on the players. Of course the great majority of the military element present belonged to the Shropshire Regiment, but the encouragement offered to the visiting team was very generous. The animated and determined efforts made by both teams throughout the game deserved the high encomiums passed upon them by all who had the pleasure of witnessing their play. The ball had scarcely been started before the Royal Welsh rushed up the field and made their first shot at goal, all but succeeding in scoring. For five minutes the Shropshire played mainly on the defensive. The Royal Welsh controlled the game, and then Piercy, getting an opportunity, made a long shot at goal through an open space, and sent the ball through the posts. This success came as a surprise, for there was a long clear space, and the goal-keeper might have averted it. This success incited a further determined attack by the visitors, and there were repeated onslaughts on the Shropshire goal, but their forwards and goal-keeper were keenly alive to the situation, and made a very creditable defence, until after a break of desultory play H. Jones passed to Moffatt, who sent the ball safely through and scored the second goal for the Royal Welsh. After this play became very fast, and both goal-keepers had anxious times of it, but the score was not altered when half time was called, the score then, standing—Royal Welsh, two goals, Shropshire, "nil."

When the game was resumed after the brief interval, the Shropshire team put on very determined spurt, and compelled their opponents to play on the defensive for some considerable time, not relaxing their efforts until they had secured a goal through Braddock from a scramble near goal. The Royal Welsh goal was repeatedly assailed after this, but with no further success on the part of the Shropshire, and when their energies lagged the Royal Welsh again became the aggressors, and after a spell of excellent play on both sides Edwards secured a third point for his team. The Shropshire goal-keeper was kept busy after this, but many chances of scoring which were afforded to the Royal Welsh came to nothing. Free kicks, fouls, and corner kicks were frequently allowed, but the ball continually went over the line. When the wistle sounded the close of the game the score stood in favour of the Royal Welsh by three goals to one, and the result was received with a tumult of applause, which was repeated with added heartiness, if added heartiness were possible, when, in the unavoidable absence of the Hon. Mr. Justice Macpherson, the Shield was presented to the winners by Mrs. Ashton, who also handed to each member of the team a miniature in silver of the Shield.

After the presentation of the Shield three cheers were called for Mrs. Ashton, the presenters of the Shield, and numerous others, and then the assembly dispersed.

The Shield has once again been carried away from Calcutta by a military team. Last year and the year before it was won by the Royal Irish, whose loss of in this year was most unaccountable. The competitors for it this season have been the Calcutta Club, who beat the 5th Royal Artillery by 3 goals to nil in the 1st round; the other players in that round being the Dalhousie, who beat the Navals by three goals to nil, the Royal Welsh, who beat the Oxford Infantry by three goals to one; the Shropshire, who beat the Cossipur Volunteer Artillery by seven goals to nil, and the Howrah, who beat the Sovabazar by one goal to nil. In the second round the Shropshire beat Howrah by two goals to one, and Dalhousie beat Calcutta by one goal to nil. In the semi-finals the Shropshire beat the Royal Irish by two goals to nil and the Royal Welsh beat Dalhousie by two goals to one. The players in the final were :—

Royal Welsh.—Goal, Arnold; backs, Peddely and Womsley half backs, Jones, Edwards, and Demary; forwards, Edwards Moore, Jones, Moffat, and Piercy.

Shropshire.—Goal, Foden; backs, Miller and Gamble; half backs, T. Jones, Groom, and Evans; forwards, Stevens Andrews, Braddock, Haynes, and Owens.

AT the general meeting of the Madras Bank on Friday evening Mr. W. S. Shaw, the Chairman, said the very satisfactory results of the half-year were obtained despite the difficulty in finding profitable and safe outlets for the Bank's resources. The failure of the crops in the north resulted in the outturn of cane and jaggery falling short of expectations, while in the south the ground nut crop, which of late has taken a front rank in exports, proved a disastrous failure. Instead of yielding 100,000 tons it is gravely doubted whether the shipment will reach 40,000 tons. Regarding imports it was fortunate for Indian finances that they had in Sir Henry Fowler a Secretary of State who could rise above party politics, and did so by sanctioning the reimposition of the cotton duties; but this alteration in the duties had the usual effect of temporarily dislocating the trade in piece goods. Dealers in this market sent large orders home, hoping the goods might arrive before the duties were put on. The Bill, however, being passed earlier than was expected, the dealers were saddled with large stocks, on which duty had to be paid, when the market was depressed. The result was disaster to several dealers and failures were frequent, and it was only owing to the Banks and mercantile houses abstaining from forcing dealers to take up their bills and goods on the due dates that a severe panic was averted. The Chairman was in a position to state, however, that there was now a much better feeling in the bazaar, and as good rain has fallen over most parts of the Presidency a more healthy demand will spring up for cotton goods. This Bank has lost nothing by the recent failures, and every post due bill has been fully provided for.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 12TH OF AUGUST, 1895.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45°.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·553	W	3	91·1	79·1	79	...	11·33	−5·93
Agra	29·467	SW	3	89·1	79·2	74	..	14·95	−2·25
Cawnpore	29·552	W	4	91·3	80·6	85	..	15·97	...
Allahabad	29·491	WNW	4	98·6	80·8	87	...	19·19	−2·74
Jhansi	29·516	WNW	4	89·1	78·2	87	...	23·14	+0·01
Jacobabad	29·148	SW	1	88·0	81·1	82	0·19	2·03	+0·28
Karachi	29·533	WNW	16	86·0	76·8	80	...	4·09	−0·75
Jeypore	29·523	WSW	5	88·1	74·9	87	...	17·23	+1·60
Ajmere	29·545	W	7	85·9	75·6	91	...	20·54	+7·85
Deesa	29·568	W	9	86·2	75·5	82	0·09	12·70	−4·09
Ahmedabad	29·595	W	3	86·2	77·1	88	0·15	27·51	...
Bhuj	29·543	W	17	87·4	74·9	85	...	10·71	+0·68
Rajkot	29·583	W	12	85·9	73·7	82	0·28	16·56	−3·57
Veraval	29·608	W	12	81·5	77·8	89	...	11·72	...
Neemuch	29·581	W	14	82·8	72·8	89	..	19·36	+1·65
Indore	29·591	W	13	82·8	72·1	93	0·01	18·23	−0·58
Saugor	29·555	W	4	82·3	73·6	94	..	34·31	−5·42
Jubbulpore	29·532	N W	3	85·9	75·1	87	0·32	43·54	+6·26
Hoshangabad	29·572	W	2	85·8	74·7	89	0·02	32·23	−1·00
Khandwa	29·59[illegible]	W	9	85·7	75·1	84	0·05	16·87	−0·57
Raipur	29·517	Calm	6	86·3	74·6	90	0·80	31·01	+0·16
Nagpur	29·545	WNW	9	86·7	76·1	86	...	34·79	+7·39
Amraoti	29·591	NW	9	86·6	74·8	80	...	17·41	−2·78
Akola	29·581	WNW	8	85·5	74·7	86	...	18·13	−1·54
Surat	29·606	W	L	87·0	77·6	91	0·15	21·81	−9·58
Malegaon	29·627	NW	13	91·4	74·1	8[illegible]	...	8·42	−2·25
Bombay	29·669	W	16	85·6	78·5	83	0·02	47·87	−3·44
Poona	29·666	W	9	82·1	69·9	81	...	15·53	+2·43
Ahmednagar	29·659	W	9	85·3	76·4	83	...	10.86	...
Aurangabad	29·605	WNW	6	87·3	70·2	80	0·06	20·33	...
Sholapur	29·68[illegible]	W	9	89·7	71·0	81	...	9·80	−1·64
Ratnagiri	29·699	SSW	12	84·9	78·4	87	0·02	69·63	−6·93
Belgaum	29·708	W	10	77·7	67·3	96	0·02	29·48	+1·91
Goa	29·716	NW	16	83·1	74·4	91	1·05	75·45	...
Karwar	29·746	N	7	83·2	74·5	89	2·59	92·38	+5·32
Mangalore	29·718	NNW	5	83·8	75·9	91	0·24	102·56	+22·95
Calicut	29·757	N	7	81·2	75·0	9[illegible]	0·55	72·14	+1·92
Cochin	29·782	Calm	M	83·7	74·2	93	0·93	51·48	−1·44
Bangalore	29·747	W	11	82·2	70·8	88	0·1[illegible]	7·40	−2·61
Secunderabad	29·627	WNW	11	84·6	70·4	90	1·05	15·05	+0·53
Masulipatam	29·606	WNW	13	88·5	73·1	97	1·02	15·56	+1·90
Bellary	29·705	W	12	93·7	73·9	75	0·05	4·61	+0·04
Cuddapah	29·678	WSW	M	95·1	74·8	89	0·22	6·64	−3·92
Madras	29·670	SSW	4	86·6	76·5	84	0·10	8·67	+0·94
Coimbatore	29·728	SW	3	84·9	71·3	90	0·07	4·85	+1·49
Trichinopoly	29·688	W	5	83·0	75·9	81	...	4·68	−0·38
Negapatam	29·685	Calm	6	84·4	76·7	90	...	3·20	−2·39
Colombo	29·769	WSW	11	87·0	77·9	82	0·05	15·16	+0·80
Aden	29·656	S	7	93·8	81·8	72	...	0·09	−0·10

In column "Wind, Rate per hour." L = Light, M = Moderate, F = Fresh, S = Strong, H = Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall :—J J H = 0·09 (55·27); G T H = 0·01 (47·05); St G T H = 0·09 (47·48); C P = 0·02 (47·87).

SUMMARY.

The barometer has fallen briskly in Berar, the Central Provinces, the Punjab, North-West Provinces, and at Indore and Coimbatore, and has been steady, or has changed slightly eslewhere. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in the south. Gradients are moderate. Winds are blowing from their ordinary monsoon directions, and the force has been fresh to light. This morning the wind velocity was 22 miles an hour at Bhuj, 20 at Calicut, 18 at Akola, and 16 at Bombay and Secunderabad. The maximum temperature is slightly in excess of the average at Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Bombay, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Karwar, Mangalore and Bangalore, moderately in excess at Cuddapah, and considerably so at Malegaon. The minimum temperature is considerably in excess of the normal at Bangalore and Ratnagiri and in slight or moderate excess in several other places. The highest temperature in the shade was 95° at Cuddapah and the lowest 67° at Belgaum. Humidity shows a considerable rise at Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Cuddapah, Sholapur and Malegaon, and the skies are cloudy to overcast everywhere. Heavy rain has fallen at Karwar (2·59"), over an inch at Goa, Secunderabad (1·05"), and Masulipatam (1·02"), and light to moderate showers at Jacobabad, Ahmedabad, Rajkot, Jubulpore, Raipur, Surat, Mangalore, Calicut, Cochin and Cuddapah. The isobars indicate the probability of a depression to the eastwards of Masulipatam in the Bay, and conditions are very favourable for rain in the Madras Presidency. The monsoon gradient on the Malabar Coast is two-thirds of its average strength, while that between Bombay and Karwar slightly exceeds the normal, indicating thereby the likelihood of rain in light or moderate showers on that Coast. In Gujarat, Central India, Berar and the Central Provinces local showers are probable.

August 11.

There has been a rapid fall of pressure at Masulipatam, a rapid rise at Deesa, a brisk rise at Karachi, Ahmedabad, Rajkot and Veraval, and a brisk fall at Delhi, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Raipur, Bangalore, Secunderabad and Cuddapah. Elsewhere the barometer has been steady or has changed slightly. The distribution is slightly irregular, and the baric gradients are moderate. Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly at Jacobabad and Jeypore, and south-westerly to north-westerly in other places. The force has been fresh to light. The maximum temperature is in moderate to considerable excess of the average in Berar, the Central Provinces and at Jhansi, Allahabad, Agra, Secunderabad, Cuddapah, Madras, Negapatam and Aden, and the minimum in considerable excess of the average at Masulipatam and Karwar. The highest temperatur is the shade was 96° at Madras and Negapatam, and the lowest 66° at Belgaum, Humidity has increased considerably at Poona, Cochin, Madras, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Negapatam and Colombo, and the skies are cloudy to overcast almost everywhere. Over an inch of rain has fallen at Trichinopoly, and light to moderate showers at Jacobabad, Karachi, Jeypore, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Raipur, Surat, Ratnagiri, Goa, Karwar, Mangalore, Calicut, Cochin, Bangalore, Madras, Coimbatore and Negapatam. A depression appears to exist to the eastwards of Masulipatam in the Bay, and the weather conditions are very favourable for rain in Madras Presidency. In all other districts light to moderate showers are probable.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUG. 12.

Monday's observations.—The depression, which was crossing the Bay, has reached the Orissa coast, and the centre now lies between False Point and Gopalpur. The barometer is consequently rising over Burma and Assam, while it is falling over other parts of the Indian area. Pressure is highest in Tenasserim and lowest in the Punjab. Calm and light westerly winds prevail over the Gangetic Plain and the Punjab, and cyclonic winds prevail within the depression area; elsewhere the directions are fairly normal. The force is nowhere very strong. The mean temperature is below the normal average in North-West India and Madras, and above elsewhere. The excess is greatest in Bengal, the highest maximum reported being hundred and one degrees in Montgomery and Mandalay. Rain has fallen fairly generally in Burma and a considerable amount over the Peninsula, but over Northern and Central India the fall is slight and widely scattered. The principal amounts are : Moulmein and Dehra Dun over four, and Gorakhpur, Karwar and Gopalpur over two inches of rain.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 11th August 1895.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·835
Temperature of the Air	81·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·0
Dew Point	76·7
Relative humidity of Air	·850
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	7·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	85·6
Maximum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	77·6
General Directions of wind*	W
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	362
Fall of Rain	0·03
Total fall during month	11·98
„ „ year	48·01
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 12th	0·01

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplde. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	55 04	47 04	47 39	47 98
Monday, August 12th	00 00	00 01	0 09	00 03
Total	55 04	47 05	47 48	48 01
Total fall to Aug. 12th, 1894	63 75	50 75	41 60	45 57
Total fall to Aug. 12th, 1893	66 37	55 94	54 71	52 87

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; at Fort from 12 a.m. to 12 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

FOR SALE.—The Property of a Lady. A Schiedmayer and Soehne's Overstrung Sympathetic Grand Square PIANO, in thorough good tone, order and Condition. Rs. 580. May be seen at Messrs. MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

SEEDS! SEEDS!!—Sutton's, in hermetically closed boxes. Vegetable, at Rs. 5, Rs. 10-8, and Rs. 22. Flower, at Rs. 5, Rs. 8, and Rs. 10-8.—PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

DELICIOUS TABLE CREAMS, requiring only the Addition of Milk to fit them for the Table, Price, 8 As. each.—JAMES PEARSE, 73, late 22, Apollo Street, Bombay.

CHOICEST KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.—Flowery Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-4 per lb. Extra Fine Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-4 per lb.; and Assorted Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-2 per lb. Imperial Family Mixture, As. 14 per lb.—MORTON, MAJU & Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

A European wishes to hear of an APPOINTMENT being disengaged, either as a Housekeeper, Companion, Lady Help, Nursery Governess, or Matron. No objection to Up-country. Address "L. S.," care of this Office.

DANTRA'S GROUND MOCCA COFFEE, 1 lb. Tin, Re. 1-4; ½ lb. Tin, As. 10-6; and ¼ lb. Tin, As. 5-6.—This Coffee is Daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocca Berries in the latest pattern Closed Cylinders by experienced hands under our Own Supervision, and immediately packed in Air-tight tins, the fine Aroma is preserved. Its unrivalled purity, freedom from any adulteration, richness in flavour, full strength, and uniform quality distinguish it from other Coffees sold in the market. The rapid and increasing demand it has obtained since its introduction is a sufficient proof of its superior quality and moderate price.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Fort, Bombay.

ONE Needle in 17 years. A Wonder of the day! Mrs. J. E. Wass, of Rotherham, Yorkshire, says:—It is now 17 years since I bought one SINGER SEWING MACHINE. It has almost been in constant use. I have never needed a man to it yet, and only broken one needle since I got it."—SINGER COMPANY BOMBAY.

TRY OUR ICES.—The Most Delicious Cream Ices. Two kinds everyday. Orders for Moulds executed at Shortest notice, and sent to any part of Bombay. Reduced Rates.—FELICE CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, 83, Medows Street, Bombay.

THE WONDER OF THE AGE!! 400 days striking REGULATOR CLOCK, in Splendid Marble Case. Striking Hours and Half-hours.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Medows Street.

Rs. 600 WANTED, for a period of 6 Months, at 12 per cent. Interest, by an European doing Business in this City. Apply "No. 999," care of this Office.

WEAVING MASTER'S Situation at the Colaba Land and Mill Company, Ld., will be VACANT shortly.

WANTED, a Pensioned HOSPITAL ASSISTANT to take Charge of the Bazar Dispensary, at Ahmedabad. Salary Rs. 25 per mensem and Quarters. Duties light. Apply, forwarding Certificates and References, to the Secretary, CANTONMENT COMMITTEE, Ahmedabad.

WANTED, a Competent WEAVING MASTER of Long Experience, fully conversant with the Sizing Art and the Weaving of Fancy Goods. Apply to "No. 72D.," care of this Office.

HEAD READER WANTED, for a Daily Newspaper. None but Experienced, Steady Men need apply. "No. 357," care of this Office.

WANTED, an European BARMAID. Copies of Photos, with Application, to be forwarded to Manager, GREAT EASTERN HOTEL, Rangoon.

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WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

GODOWN TO LET, in Armenian Lane, below "Bombay Gazette" Printing Works. Apply to "B. R.," care of this Office.

TO LET.—GYMKHANA CHAMBERS, WAUDBY ROAD. A FEW SUITES are still available for European Gentlemen and Families. Building Central, Open on all sides, perfect Sanitation and Ventilation. Apply at the VICTORIA BUILDINGS, Fort.

PEARSE & Co.'s Prices for Oilman's Stores are the Cheapest. Fresh Consignments received every Fortnight. Goods not approved can be returned. Ask for New Price List. Please note the Only address:—SIRDAR'S PALACE, Fort, Bombay.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay, in the Mofussil, postage extra.

WATSON'S ESPLANADE HOTEL.—FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGES may be had on HIRE from here. For an Evening Drive of 3 hours or under a VICTORIA or BROUGHAM and Single Horse, costs Rs. 3.

CARRIAGES ON HIRE.—First Class and very Comfortable CARRIAGES of all kinds, with excellent Horses, can be had on Hire, by Day or Month, at the LIVERY STABLE of MR. PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF, Picket Road, Bombay. A Trial Solicited.

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WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Javakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says:—I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c. &c. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. R. Crizzle, Esq., in charge Tunnels, Gollkara:—I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your Orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co.; TREACHER & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co.; and DANTRA & Co., at Re 1.

GOLD AND SILVER PENCIL CASES.—18ct. Gold Pencil cases fitted for Cedar Pencils, plain or Engine-turned. Slide action with Watch Chain attachment, Rs. 30 to 75. Silver, Rs. 8. Telescopic Pencil Cases, gold Rs. 25 to Rs. 60. Silver, Rs. 8 to Rs. 12.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I stayed at the Alexandra Hotel, with my wife and child for 4 days, and found everything very comfortable—indeed, always a good table, the rooms are well ventilated and clean. I found the Proprietor and servants very attentive. I am well satisfied, and shall have much pleasure in recommending my friends to the same.—G. CARTER, Bengal Ordnance Department.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

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OF THE CHICAGO COLLEGE OF DENTAL SURGERY,
AMERICAN DENTIST,
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DR. GHEESTA Leaves Bombay for a Fortnight or so, for Up-country, as his Professional Services are required by a Chief in Kathiawad.

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THE MOST PERFECT PIANOS
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These Pianos have also a grand reputation for EXCEPTIONAL SWEETNESS and RICHNESS of tone, their perfect and never-failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as any other Pianos, is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

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ESPLANADE HOTEL ANNEXE,
APOLLO BUNDER.
REDUCED RATES for the MONSOON MONTHS from 1ST MAY, 1895.
For particulars apply to the
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to three, six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at Rates to be ascertained on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
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Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

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At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35	0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
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Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 4-12-0.
Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

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INDIAN INDUSTRY;
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the
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Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICES OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, AUG. 12.

THE usual monthly telegram from Washington has been received since those chronicled in our report under Saturday evening's date, and advises that the monthly Agricultural Bureau Report states that the average condition of the crop in 11 Cotton States is 77 7-8 per cent.—the lowest on record at the commencement of August, and mainly due to heavy rains. The condition in July was 82 5-16 per cent.; and in August 1894 it was 91·8.

We annex our usual weekly comparative Return relating to the movements of Cotton:—

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1895.	1894.	1893.
Week's receipts	2,000	5,000	10,000
" exports to U. Kingdom	8,000	11,000	10,000
" " Continent	5,000	12,000	9,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	7,902,000	5,871,000	5,905,000
" exports to U. K. do.	3,412,000	2,851,900	2,260,000
" " to Continent do.	3,201,000	2,303,000	2,018,000
" Stock in the Ports	320,000	193,000	267,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 9th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1895.	1894.	1893.
Total supply of all kinds	2,630,000	2,218,400	2,418,490
" Surats	172,000	223,930	185,590

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

	1895.	1894.	1893.
Stock in Liverpool	1,366,000	1,164,000	1,241,540
" London	10,000	20,410	6,750
American Afloat	20,000	16,000	45,000
East Indian "	18,000	9,000	11,000
Total	1,414,000	1,209,410	1,304,290
Price of Mid.-Americans	3 25-32d.	3 27-32d.	4 7-16d.
" Good Dhollera	3d.	3d.	3 7-8d.
Difference	25-32d.	27-32d.	9-16d.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Inc.	Rs.	1,68,993
" " Branches	Dec.	"	1,68,484
Other Deposits	Inc.	"	44,43,250
Government Securities	Inc.	"	3,82,609
Other Authorized "	Dec.	"	642
Loans on Government and other Authorised Securities	"	"	4,84,711
Bills Discounted and Purchased	"	"	7,82,816
Balances with other Banks	"	"	29,800
Cash	Inc.	"	54,10,616

Again a large increase in the Presidency Bank's Cash Balance, say of some 54 lakhs, at 330¾ lakhs, as shown in the Bank's Statement of Affairs issued to-day, against an increase of 19¼ lakhs disclosed by the previous Return, emphasizes the increasing abundance of Money, and the little demand for it from the usual direction. In the present return all the items which go to indicate the state of the trade enquiry for Money show a falling off in that direction, the principal movement having been in Private Deposits, with an addition of 44½ lakhs, Loans and Bills Discounted showing a decrease of 4¾ lakhs, and 7¾ lakhs, respectively, the falling off in trade requirements being thus represented by 57 lakhs, compared with a decrease of 19 lakhs in the week preceding.

IMPORTS OF PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS.—Reuter's monthly figures for shipments of *Cotton Goods* and *Twist* to India are to hand, and show that the missions to this presidency were slightly heavier for July in the principal item of *Plain Cottons* than in the month preceding, though less than half what they were in July 1894. In *Coloured* and *Printed* Goods the shipments to this port were considerably heavier than they were last month, though about on a par with those in the corresponding month last year. In *Twist* there was not much change in either comparison. Taking the figures for the completed seven months of this year to Bombay compared with the missions for the same period in 1894 we still find a large reduction in the former, say of 73 million yards, or 33¾ per cent. in *Plain* Cotton; of 16¼ million yards, or 79½ per cent. in *Coloured*; and of 35¼ million yards, or 88¼ per cent. in *Printed*. In *Twist*, there is an excess of one million lbs or 21¼ per cent. this year, as against last.

To Bombay—	July 1895.	June 1895.	July 1894.
Plain Cottons...yds.	18,000,000	17,050,000	39,300,000
Coloured do. ... "	3,400,000	2,550,000	3,900,000
Printed do. ... "	6,250,000	4,750,000	6,850,000
Twist ...lbs.	500,000	550,000	650,000
To Calcutta—			
Plain Cottons...yds.	95,000,000	73,400,000	79,250,000
Coloured do. ... "	6,500,000	5,050,000	6,750,000
Printed do. ... "	4,350,000	3,400,000	5,350,000
Twist ... lbs.	950,000	1,150,000	550,000
To Madras—			
Plain Cottons...yds.	3,400,000	4,500,000	10,400,000
Coloured do. ... "	600,000	600,000	400,000
Printed do. ... "	1,000,000	1,350,000	1,050,000
Twist ... lbs.	450,000	500,000	850,0000

To Bombay—only	7 months 1895.	1894.
Plain Cottons...yds.	215,800,000	288,950,000
Coloured do. ... "	21,000,000	37,600,000
Printed do. ... "	39,800,000	75,100,000
Twist ... lbs.	6,200,000	5,100,000

COTTON has been firm to-day in sympathy with the Washington Agricultural Bureau advices reporting a very low condition of the crop, and prices have advanced Rs. 2 per candy.

There has been a moderate enquiry for this staple, more especially from the Mills, exporters having bought only 100 bales of Bengal, at Rs. 155; and 100 Javra at Rs. 178. The Mills have taken 1,150 bales, made up of 300 Compta, at Rs. 186-192½; 200 each of Mulkapore, at Rs. 174; Bhagalkote, at Rs. 172; 100 each of Pachora, at Rs. 150½; Bengal at Rs. 164¼; Tinnevelly, at Rs. 189, and Rampore, at Rs. 188½; and 50 Anjeri, at Rs. 170 per candy.

After the receipt of the last telegraphic weather and crop reports last Thursday more or less rain fell over the whole of the Cotton area, light in the Bengal and Oomrawuttee circles, where the fall ranged from 6 cents at Delhi to 2 inches 19 cents at Beawar in the former, and from 7 cents at Barsee to 1 inch 80 cents at Dhulia in the latter; but heavy in the Broach and Dhollera circles, where from 2 inches 90 cents at Wadwan to 7 cents. 60 centimes at Bhownuggur, in the latter circle, were registered. This morning's messages report the plants to be flourishing throughout the Bengal and Oomrawuttee circles, and also at Broach, and a portion of the Dhollera circle; but at Wadwan and Veerumgaum a break of fair weather was needed for weeding purposes, while at Dhollera itself the plants had been seriously damaged by too much rain. Rain was still urgently needed at Bellary.

WHEAT has been steady in tone with a moderate business passing. Quotations are unchanged as follows:—

White Pessy 91 per cent	Rs. 4	5	0	per cwt.
Do. 85 per cent	" 4	4	0	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	" 4	0	0	"
Red Delhi	" 3	13	0	"
Hard yellow	" 3	8	"	"
Red Ahmedabad	" 3	14	0	"
Hard Red	" 3	6	0	"

SEEDS have also been in moderate request by shippers and steady in tone; but *Linseed* has declined half-an-anna per cwt., and our quotations now stand as undernoted:—

Linseed	Rs. 8-1-6 to 8-3-6	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	" 6-15-0 to 7-0-0	"
Do. Do. Cawnpore	" 6-11-0	"
Do. Red "	" 6-5-0 to 6-6-0	"

The receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	585	bales.
Wheat	12,721	cwts.
Linseed	1,448	"
Rapeseed	5,102	"
Rice	886	"

FREIGHTS are unchanged, a little business has been done in Wheat to Liverpool at 13s. 6d.; and in seeds to Marseilles at 12 shillings per ton.

EXCHANGE opened with a steady feeling at 1s. 1 3-16 for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 1 9-32d. for three month's sight Credits. The enquiry has again been very limited, and the Bazaar came out again as sellers of Telegraphic and placed a moderate amount at 1s. 1 1-4d. at which more was offered and declined. A moderate amount of 3 months' sight Merchants' Bills were placed at 1s. 1 9-32d. for near delivery; 1s. 1 5-16d. for the end of the year, and 1s. 1 11-32d. for next year, 1-32 higher being asked at the close without attracting any further sellers, the market closing as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 1 7-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 1 7-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 1 1-4d.	"
Credits 3 "	1s. 1 5-16d.	"
France 3	140¼.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 108 3/8 for cash and 108 3-16 for the next settlement, and the latter rate advanced to 108¼, at which there were many sellers. It then declined to 108, but rallied shortly afterwards closing steady at 108 1/8, with the price for Money at 108 5-16.

SHARES have again been quiet upon the whole; but we make the following changes in our list this evening, say an advance of Rs. 17½ in Alliance Mill shares; of Rs. 10 each in Central India, Connaught and Manockjee Petit; of Rs. 5 each in Colaba Land, Howard and Bullough, and Sun Mills; and of Re. 1 in Anglo-Indian; Lukhmidass Khimjee have declined Rs. 2½; Breul's Cawnpore Press shares and French Press, are Rs. 30 higher; New Berar have advanced Rs. 5; Bombay Burmah Trading, first issue are Rs. 50 lower.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BARODA.

DEATH.

TAIT—August 10, at Baroda, Arthur William Nimmo, infant son of T. S. Tait, Principal, Baroda College, aged 11 months and 24 days.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CHEVERTON—August 7, at Madras, the wife of Conductor A. Cheverton, Ordnance Department, of a son.

INGLEDEW—July 21, at Pindi View, Murree, the wife of G H Ingledew, Ordnance Department, of a son.

JORDAN—August 4, at Calcutta, the wife of C F Jordan, of a son.

MICHELL—July 22, at Tecoma, Coonoor, Nilgiris, the wife of Theo Michell, Executive Engineer, of a son (premature).

MARRIAGES.

FOX—SHARPE—August 2, at St Andrew's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev Alex Ferrier, M A, John Kerr Fox, Solicitor, to Minnie Sharpe.

ROGERS—TUCKER—August 5, at St Paul's Church, Landour, by the Rev F J Clarke, Earnest Rogers, I C S, 3rd son of Capt H Rogers, R N, to Rebecca, 5th daughter of the late Frederick Tucker, Esq.

DEATHS.

ARRATOON—August 5, at the Medical College Hospital, Mr Sarkies Kavond Arratoon, aged 67 years.

BAKER—July 23, at the Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta, Thomas Albert Henry Baker, late Assistant Station Master, E I Railway, aged 45 years, 6 months and 2 days.

KIRKPATRICK—At Simla, at the residence of her sister, Mrs J T R Stark, of typhoid fever, Elizabeth Bridget (Pussie), daughter of W H Kirkpatrick.

WEATHRALL—August 1, at Calcutta, Dugald Arthur, second son of H M Weathrall, Esq., of Comilla, aged 12 years 29 days.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1895.

IF anything could teach the long-suffering inhabitants of Colaba the futility of patience, of petitions, or of mere complaints it should be the transactions of the Bombay Municipality at the meeting of the 8th inst. The drainage works of Colaba, which were to be ready in May, by official declaration, seem about as far from completion as ever. At the time of the official declaration it was perfectly well known at the Municipality that the connecting pipes from the houses to the sewers, by means of which the Shone system could receive the sullage and sewage of the dwellings, had been forgotten in the estimates for the work, and were not yet ordered. In fact, they are not even now in hand, and if we may judge from the proceedings of the meeting in question, the Municipality is in no hurry to carry out the work. The main pipes have been laid, the air pumping engines and boilers have been tested, and the Municipality is only now discussing in leisurely fashion an essential work that ought to have formed part of the original specification and estimate. Tenants should observe that the discussion rested mainly on the question, whether the work should be done out of Municipal funds or paid for by the landlords. The claims of the tenants were ~~evidently a minor~~ consideration. The fact that there should still remain anything to discuss regarding the work to be done is in itself a proof of neglect; and the desirability or otherwise of the connecting ducts from the houses to the ejectors being made by the Municipality should have been settled long since. If there is anything the drainage engineers can be more positive upon than another, it is assuredly with regard to the most desirable way of making these connections. If they say the landlord may be trusted to do it in such a manner as not to cause risks of trouble in working, the Municipality may safely leave the work to private enterprise, and if the engineers declare that the risks of scamping are too great, and might reflect discredit on a system of drainage, which in Bombay is still in the experimental stage, the Municipality may be assured that the opinion is based on ample experience. We may remark, in passing, that the landlord has not hitherto shown much practical interest in sanitation, or even in the safety of the buildings he lets to the public. The urgency of the still incomplete drainage work at Colaba does not depend alone on the needs of the inhabitants, although they take the first place. The proposed additional work in other parts of the town awaits the results of the Colaba installation. Seeing how little the urgency of the work has served to expedite it, the inhabitants of Colaba will now understand that the only reasonable and legitimate course open to them is to proceed against the Municipal Commissioner in his official capacity on account of the insanitary state of the neighbourhood. Ample evidence is within their reach, and, fortunately for them, some of the strongest of it is to be found in the annual report of the Municipality for last year. Can it be possible that, in Bombay, after so many years of experience, Municipality only means the government of the people by the people for the benefit of landlords?

THERE is, at present, to be seen at 100, Cannon-street, London, a machine, which brings the making of cigarettes down to the scale of small industries, which are now so popular and so numerous in India. Until quite recently the cigarette machine was a very costly affair, requiring all the fine adjustment of a carding engine, and a skilled artificer trained to the business to look after it. The machine at Canon-street—the invention of a Mr. Yeaton—is about the size of a sewing machine, and does the whole work of filling, rolling, pasting, and fastening more rapidly that one can count. A roll of rice paper, sufficient to make 25,000 cigarettes is fixed in the machine, and the cut tobacco is fed into the end of the roll, which has been previously bent up on each side into a trough. The paste made of starch is applied to one edge of the paper, which is then closed and dried as it moves along like a small sausage from a machine. A knife cuts off the cigarettes to the required length, and they are then ready for packing in boxes containing 10, 20, or 100. It is said that nineteen-twentieths of them are sold in boxes of ten. A single machine will make 75,000 cigarettes in a day which, if of eight working hours, would give a rate of 156 per minute. The making of cigarettes in Egypt by hand is so simple that a capital of two pounds sterling will set a man up in business. The cutting machine is a very primitive affair, being a simple trough of wood with a brass lining. The end of the trough slopes slightly, and is faced with metal, and down this face the knife works. It is simply a hand hay cutter on a small scale. A professional grinder sharpens the knives, and a cutter will mix and cut the tobacco at so much an *oke* (two and three-quarters pounds). A bit of parchment, about the size of a leaf of cigarette paper, is used to facilitate rolling, and a fine spatula of wood with a little starch paste closes the paper. The surplus tobacco is cut off with scissors. Men employed in rolling cigarettes are allowed to smoke as much as they like, and at first they are liable to make themselves sick, especially if the leaf is of good quality. They soon, however, learn to be as moderate as the operative confectioner in his taste for sweets. Although exactly the same tobacco is used in Alexandria as in Cairo the cigarettes of the latter place have such a reputation for flavour, that smokers from Alexandria, when they visit Cairo, bring back with them a stock of cigarettes. The difference is due to the amount of moisture in the two places. Alexandria has sea-breezes from the Mediterranean during nine months of the year, but the moisture has been mostly absorbed ere the wind reaches the capital which has a climate drier than Poona. The average rainfall per annum is less than three-quarters of an inch. The tobacco which arrives in balls from Asia Minor is thoroughly dry, and in that state will keep a very long time, but to prepare it for cutting it must be made wet to soften it, else the leaf would break. The moisture also facilitates rolling. In Alexandria the cigarettes will dry to the extent allowed by the air, and will keep well if sent to temperate climates in Europe. If packed in tin cases and sent to Cairo, they would soon grow mouldy in hot weather. The Cairo cigarette dries so rapidly in the air of the place that the tobacco is soon back to the state of dryness of the ball, and once packed in that state it is not affected by the temperature of a ship's hold in the Red Sea, or the climate of the interior in India. There is no other reason why the Cairo cigarettes should be so celebrated for their flavour. There are places in Sind that have a climate very like that of Cairo, and which would be as well suited for cigarette-making, being almost rainless. Downpour at night is not a drawback, for Cairo has its heavy dews and occasional fog in the cold mornings. The dryness of the day corrects the effect of the night's damp, and the manufacturer takes the precaution to shut up his finished goods on damp nights. A cigarette-maker who has not to manufacture for stock or for export does not need to concern himself very much with the weather, but if he would succeed he must have some very definite ideas of how much moisture or how little is required to develop the finest flavour during smoking, and to sell his goods in that condition. Once he understands this he may work in Bombay, Poona, or Peshawar with equal success. Cigarette-smoking is a rapidly increasing fashion in India, and although the attempts that have been made heretofore to grow the right quality of tobacco for making them have not succeeded, the difficulties will be overcome in time. The value of the crop per acre should alone be incentive enough to lead to success. Meanwhile the manufacture of imported leaf is an industry of much promise and new cigarettes being so much more agreeable than those that have been made for weeks or months. It seems that when the leaf is cut into shred and exposed to contact with the air even in a cigarette a process of deterioration begins that is greatly accelerated, as in most of chemical processes, by the pressure of moisture. The spread of the practice of cigarette-smoking is not confined to advanced countries. The Bedouin Arab now carries cigarette paper and a small pouch of tobacco like an art student or a workman in Paris. He is, however, frugal in the matter of matches, and the old-fashioned penny burning glass, with wire frame and paper case, provides a light as long as the sun is shining. This, and the paper fuse, cut like a comb, that was popular in England up to 1851, are his favourite sources of fire. Short of them he falls back on tinder and the flint lock of his gun. There was recently a cigarette maker in Alexandria who, about eighteen years ago, borrowed fifty francs to be able to start working. Ten years later he actually sent eight millions of cigarettes in one year to Europe, a considerable proportion going to London. The best qualities he made went to Constantinople, but this quality did not go to London, because, as he said, there was no demand for it. An *oke* of a very high quality of tobacco may be had in Alexandria for thirty-two francs. It will serve to make one thousand good-sized cigarettes. A small sum suffices to pay for making, so that the cost is under three and-a-half francs per hundred.

POLITICIANS, on the side of the losers, already feel themselves in that highly appreciated position which enables them to carp and criticise to their hearts' content and without fear of hurting their friends. English party organs find consolation when their opponents are in power, in the fact that they have practically unlimited opportunities for using the bludgeon. The Radical press has not been slow to realise the advantage they now have of condemning every scheme of the party in office. After having been for so long obliged to magnify the virtues of the party in power it is a boon to them to be able to minimise those of the party against whom they work. Every bill which the Conservative party is suspected of intending to present to Parliament has already been condemned; all their projects doomed to failure, and whatever ideas they may have cherished with a view to successful administration, have already been shown to be ridiculous, if not actually dishonest. After speculating for days in succession as to the policy of the new Government, and pointing out the defects of every measure which it supposes will be introduced, our Manchester contemporary finally tells us that the constituencies will have to wait until February for anything in the shape of a Ministerial programme. The Queen's Speech, when the House meets in the middle of next month, will, we are assured, be a purely formal production, with a bare reference to the estimates and to the Irish Land Bill. The question is, indeed, "said to have been under the consideration of the Irish Office whether it will not be possible in some constitutional way to keep present rents going without legislation until the whole question can be taken in hand next year." That the Government are going in for a long recess is regarded as absolutely certain. This, it is explained, is not simply because they believe in a quietest policy, but because they will be naturally anxious to see what comes of their administration in Ireland during the first winter without being subjected to Parliamentary criticism. And our Manchester contemporary is at pains to warn Lord Salisbury and his colleagues that it is the avowed opinion of many prominent Irishmen that there is bound to be a very disturbed state of things in Ireland in the coming winter. The moderate men, it is declared, "have had increasing difficulty in keeping the extreme men in check; and even if a Liberal Government had remained in office there might have been difficulties through the postponement of legislation." Mr. Sexton is said to have taken this view very strongly, and this was one of the reasons why he felt so deeply the divisions which have arisen in the Nationalist party. Now that the Irish people have lost the benign rule of Mr. Morley, says a Liberal correspondent, and see all their hopes dashed to the ground, perhaps for years to come, it seems probable that the extreme men will get the upper hand. But Lord Salisbury's Irish Secretaries have in the past dealt firmly with difficulties, and are likely to do so again if they arise. Viewed from a distance these party differences are amusing when they are not carried to such extremes as to become contemptible.

THE Committee which undertook the duty of collecting funds for the purchase of Thomas Carlyle's house in Chelsea has succeeded in acquiring the property. They have, we are asked to believe, restored it to its original condition. It seemed that since Carlyle died it has had tenants who left it in such a state that extensive repairs and re-decorations have been found necessary. Repairs it was no doubt right to carry out; but re-decorations—would they not be equivalent to painting the lily, that is, of course, if they wish the house to be as nearly as possible just as Carlyle left it? The house is situated in a dingy little street between Glebe-place (known to old inhabitants of Chelsea as Cook's Ground) and the waterside near the old Battersea Bridge. The doorway is quite close to the pavement, and there are perhaps not more than nine small rooms in the building altogether. As for the ground at the back it can hardly be dignified by the name of a garden. The Committee have been at pains to restore the house as far as may be to the state in which it was left at Carlyle's death. In a dining-room on the ground floor a stove of modern construction has been removed and replaced by the original one. Pieces of furniture also have been either purchased or offered as gifts, and here and there are a few personal relics. In his dressing-room, for instance are a tall hat and hat-box. The four-post bedstead on which he slept is preserved in his bedroom, while in what is called the spare room may be seen the iron and brass bedstead whereon Emerson and Gavan Duffy, and other visitors to Cheyne-row, have slept in days gone by. In Carlyle's bedroom is the inscription on a card: "T. Carlyle's bedroom, occupied by him from 1834 to 1881. Mr. Carlyle was moved downstairs during the winter of 1880-81, and died in the drawing-room Feb. 5, 1881." In this same drawing-room is now placed one of his bookcases and a number of books which formerly belonged to him. Every corner of the house, from kitchen to garret, and the garden also, holds at least one reminiscence of its former illustrious occupants; and the present custodians have rendered the pilgrims' task an easier one by briefly-worded notices of the special interest attaching to particular rooms. Unfortunately the funds of the Committee have not quite reached the sum requisite to cover all expenses. No provision could possibly be made for maintenance, so a charge of a shilling is to be made for admission, and it is expected that this will suffice.

WITH reference to our Life and Accident Assurance Coupon several correspondents have addressed us asking in the case of a firm subscribing or advertising in the *Bombay Gazette*, which or how many of the partners are held to be covered by insurance. The chief agents of the Sun Life office, with whom we and several of the leading journals in England insure, have been addressed upon the subject and say that according to their practice in discharging claims made on them at Home, the senior partner of a subscribing firm has been held to be permanently covered. But, in case, a junior partner is travelling, and has a copy of the *Gazette* in his possession, it is a very simple matter for him to sign his name on the coupon, and thus secure the ten thousand rupees in case of accident.

SHAHZADAH NASRULLAH KHAN, the Afghan Prince, before his departure from Bombay for England, sent to Mr. R. H. Vincent, the Commissioner of Police, two valuable Cashmere shawls and Rs. 200 in cash, requesting that the shawls should be presented to Sirdar Mir Abdulally Akbarally of the Criminal Investigation Department, and the money distributed amongst the policemen who were on duty at his Highness' bungalow during his temporary sojourn in Bombay. The Commissioner of Police having obtained the necessary sanction from the Government of India, through the Bombay Government, presented the shawls, yesterday morning, to the Sirdar, and distributed the amount amongst the sepoys.

THE Gaekwar and family passed through Bombay last Sunday. They returned from Poona the same afternoon, and left for Baroda by the mail. The Maharajah, Rao Bahadur Bhaskerao Pitale, and Manaji Doctor, the Karbhari got into their saloon at Grant Road Station, and the Maharani joined the train at Dadar with her followers.

AT a meeting of the Corporation, yesterday, Mr. Abdulla M. Dharamsi, who has made the Malabar Hill Reservoir a subject of his care, brought forward a motion requesting the Acting Commissioner to arrange for experimental filtering at the reservoir till the end of November next, at a rate not exceeding 500 gallons per square yard per day. Mr. Dharamsi said that he was actuated to bring forward this motion by the fact that the water-supply at Malabar Hill during the hot season was impure and unwholesome, the reason being that owing to the very high pressure of 1,100 million gallons per square yard per day at which the filters were worked the sand was converted into mud, and holes were made into the filter-beds. The consequence was that vegetable and other matters got into the distributing basin, without being arrested, and the filtration being useless, the object with which the filter-beds were constructed was defeated. The experiment, which would not involve any additional cost, was proposed solely with a view to ascertain whether the method would produce better results. It would also settle once for all the question of additional filter-beds. He said that the water was so unwholesome in the hot season, that many residents had to resort to well water. Mr. Fitzgibbon concurred with Mr. Dharamsi. On the motion of Mr. Mehta, the debate on the question was adjourned to Monday next.

A QUESTION of very great importance regarding the power of the President of the Municipal Corporation was discussed at yesterday's meeting, when, on the motion of the Hon. Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta, C.I.E., it was resolved that joint opinion of counsel be taken (1) whether the Corporation have power under the Municipal Act to provide at their discretion the lighting of streets other than public streets; (2) whether the President of the Corporation has power to rule that a motion or proposition, otherwise in order, shall not be submitted to the Corporation on the ground that, in his opinion, it is *ultra vires*. In support of his motion, Mr. Mehta said that it was the outcome of a recent ruling of the President, on the proposition of Dr. Bhalchandra, *re* the lighting of a public street in Naviwady. The President ruled the proposition *ultra vires*, because under a section of the Act the Corporation had power to incur expenses on lighting public streets only. He did not question the ruling of the President, but he thought that it was high time to settle it once for all in the interests of the Corporation. The motion was carried *nem. con.*

MR. A. CONLEY, Deputy Examiner, Railway Accounts, Bombay, has been appointed Examiner of Accounts, South Indian Railway, Trichinopoly, *vice* Mr. A. Grant transferred as Examiner of Accounts, Bezwada-Madras Railway.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE GERMAN EMPEROR IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Aug. 12.

His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Germany arrived at Lowther Castle yesterday as the guest of Lord Lonsdale.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN CRUISERS FOR FOOCHOW.

Latest advices from China state that one British and one American Cruiser have sailed for Foochow for the protection of their respective subjects there.

THE SULTAN AND ARMENIA.

It is stated that the Sultan is firmly resolved not to admit foreign control over the reforms in Armenia. The Grand Vizier counsels his Majesty to make the concession, but the Palace Party are opposed to it, and the Grand Vizier's position is considered to be precarious in consequence.

TIMES AND *STANDARD* ON CHITRAL.

The *Times* and *Standard* in articles on Chitral commend the arrangement made by the Government in respect thereto.

THE *TIMES* ON JUTE INDUSTRY.

The *Times*, in a special article commending the protest of the jute industry, says that the truth is, that however the competing manufacturers may agitate, the great body of English people wish to see fair-play for India, and that the Secretary of State realising this and having the courage to act steadfastly thereon is master of the situation.

THE FRENCH EXPEDITION TO MADAGASCAR.

PARIS, Aug. 11.

General Duchesne telegraphs that the first brigade had bivouacked in sight of Saavinandreana, which is ten miles north of Andriba. The Hovas continue retreating before the French troops.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Aug. 12.

The death is announced of General Needham Parsons.

THE FUTURE OF CHITRAL.

EVACUATION OF TROOPS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 12.

In connection with the Chitral policy the probable arrangements are that two Native Battalions and a Mountain Battery will remain beyond the Lowarai Pass, Chitral fort being held; and the position about Drosh occupied as the best strategical point on the line of communication with Dir.

A Brigade of one British and two Native Battalions is considered sufficient to hold the Malakand Pass and the bridge over the Swat River. The retention of this Brigade on first section of the line of communications is only a temporary expedi[illegible] pending arrangements to be made with the tribesmen for maintaining the road from the Peshawar borderland to the Chitral frontier.

Regarding the arrangements with the tribesmen, presumably the tribal levies on the pattern of the Khyber Rifles will be formed, the Swat elders and Mahomed Sharif of Dir being subsidized to ensure maintenance of levies in an efficient state.

It is believed that Abdul Majid Khan, who actually commanded the siege of Chitral Fort, and is now with General Low, will become the Khan of Bajour, if he undertakes to meet the wishes of Government regarding the future of the country, west of Panjkora.

As to Chitral itself Sir George Robertson proceeds thither at once, but with what instructions it is unknown. A garrison is to be kept in Chitral, and the boy Mehtar will possibly be maintained with the council of Chiefs to conduct the administration under the direction of a British Agent, as is customary during the minority of Indian Rajas, or the Government of India may desire Sir G. Robertson to ascertain the state of local feeling, and return to Simla to report before deciding on their final course of action.

SIMLA, Aug. 12.

General Low and the divisional head-quarters marched to Sado on the 10th.

The dismantlement of the telegraph line in the Baraul Valley has been completed on the 9th. The office at Bandai was closed on the 8th, and opened at Chutiatan the same day. The line in Jandoul Valley has been dismantled up to Mundah on the 9th.

The troops from Janbatai Kotal and Kanbat were concentrated at Mundah on the 10th.

General Low left for Mundah on the 11th and returns on the 13th.

The divisional quarters moves to Panjkora to-day, and halts there.

Ten men were captured near Ashreth, under suspicious circumstances. A court-of-enquiry is sitting, and the evidence of the surviving Kahars, who were recently attacked, is called for. Nine of the men are being examined by the court.

Dr. Sir George Robertson has been permitted by Government to return immediately to Chitral, via Dir; and he will consequently leave Simla during the current week.

Orders have been issued for the despatch of supplies for the Tochi troops to the end of November.

THE MARI-ATTOCK RAILWAY.

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 12.

The final estimates amounting to 143 lakhs for the Mari-Attock Railway has been approved by the Secretary of State.

PASSAGE WARRANTS FOR SOLDIERS.

SIMLA, Aug. 12.

Sanction has been accorded to the Officers Commanding British Corps wings and detachments issuing passage-warrants to parties of soldiers of the strength of ten men and under when travelling on duty.

RENT SCALE FOR SURGEON-CAPTAINS.

It has been ruled that Surgeon-Captains, drawing pay as Surgeon-Lieutenants (including their sixth year of service) are to be treated as subalterns for the purpose of fixing rent to be charged them for public quarters.

IMPORT OF INDIAN OPIUM INTO CHINA.

The report of the increase in opium imported to China from India is not substantially correct. The question is now being considered by the Finance Department of the Government of India.

QUETTA DISTRICT RELIEFS.

The following reliefs have been sanctioned in the Quetta district during 1895-96 on the understanding that no extra expense to the State is involved thereby:—The 1st Bombay Infantry from Quetta to relieve the outposts of Peshin, Kelat, Sibi, Shelabagh, and Spinwana. After the relief by the regiment from the down country, the 26th Bombay Infantry from Quetta will march to Chaman about March, 1896; the 24th Bombay Infantry from Chaman to Quetta, on relief by the 26th Bombay Infantry.

POONA AUTUMN SKY RACES.

EXTRA DAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 12.

To-day's Extra Day's races were not well attended, as several left Poona for Belgaum and Bangalore. Fine weather prevailed. The handicaps were well made, as there were some exciting finishes. The fields were fair. Credit is due to Mr. Tom Lemesurier and his able assistant secretary, Mr. Pallonjee, for bringing the meeting to a successful conclusion. The following are the results:—

1st Race.—"The Maiden Scurry"—For all maiden Arab and Country Bred Ponies 13-2 and under. Weight for inches raised 1 stone; allowances 3lbs. for quarter inch. Ponies who have never won Rs. 100 allowed 5lbs. Ponies landed after 1st September 1894, allowed 3lbs. Distance—3 furlongs.

Capt Horne's b a p Karrim, 7st 8lb, Stuff	1
Mr S A W's b a p Arab Boy, 7st 12½lb, Wahed	2
Mr Sabyne's b c b m Sabine, 8st 2lb, Namah	3

Also ran Shrew, Peterkin, Pinfire, and Empress. After a little delay at the post, the field went on even terms, Sabine leading. Near home Karim took the lead with Arab Boy second. They maintained this position till the finish. Karim won by three lengths. Time, 41secs.

Betting: Evens on Karim; 3 to 1 against Sabine; 5 to 1 against Peterkin; 8 to 1 against Shrew and Pinfire; and 16 to 1 against Arab Boy.

2nd Race.—"The Farewell Stakes."—Handicap for all galloways 13-3 and under. Distance—¾ mile.

Mr Framji Dorabji's g a g Director, 9st 13lb, Mirza	1
Haji Hussein's c a g Fareed, 8st 1lb, Sallay	2
Capt Kenna's g a g A, 9st 13lb, Owner	3

Also ran Saracen, Flicker, Bismillah, Willie, Protector, Lecturer, and Russian. A good start. Flicker was the favourite and took the lead, with Willie close behind. Turning home, Director, nicely piloted by Mirza, came up, winning easily. Fareed attempted very much to secure a verdict. Time, 1min. and 2¼ secs.

Betting: 3 to 1 against Russian; 2 to 1 on Flicker; 6 to 1 against Willie and Director; 10 to 1 against Fareed; 15 to 1 against Protector; and 18 to 1 against Lecturer and Saracen.

3rd Race.—"The Dealers' Plate."—For all Maiden Arabs. Weight for age. Allowances: Galloways allowed 7 lbs. Distance—5 furlongs.

Col Stevens' b a h The Bey, 9st 3lb, Capt Farman	1
Mr S A W's g a g Antonio, 8th 12lb, Wahed	2
Mr Ali bin Talib's c a g Muslavi, 8st 6lb, Mahomed	3

Also ran Crusader, Happy Boy, and Nepaul. At the start The Bey jumped away with a clear lead, and won easily. A good race ensued for the second place between Antonio and Muslavi. Muslavi was beaten by half-a-length. Time, 1min. and 11 secs.

Betting: Evens on Bey; 3 to 1 against Nepaul; 6 to 1 against Happy Boy and Muslavi; and 12 to 1 against Antonio and Crusader.

4th Race.—"The Welter Handicap."—For all horses. Distance—7 furlongs.

Mr Smith's b aus m Miss Dolly, 11st 2lb, Capt Kenna	1
Mr Locke's b aus m Frivolity, 9st 10lb, Owner	2
Capt Ross' c aus g Hercules, 9st 10lb, Mirza	3

Also ran Marvellous, Napoleon, and Troubadour. At the start Napoleon took the lead, Troubadour lying last. Turning to the straight, Miss Dolly with her heavy weight took slight lead, with Frivolity close in attendance. Near the post Miss Dolly beat Frivolity by half-a-length. Hercules was a bad third. Time, 1min. and 37secs.

Betting: 2 to 1 on Miss Dolly; 6 to 1 against Frivolity; 5 to 1 against Hercules; 4 to 1 against Marvellous and Napoleon; and 12 to 1 against Troubadour.

5th Race.—"The Good-Bye Stakes."—A handicap for all Arab and country-bred ponies 13-2 and under. Distance—¾ mile.

Aga S Shah's b a p Success, 10st 7lb, Owner	1
Mr Sassoon's g a p Nadir, 8st 10lb, Mahomed	2
Mr Faid bin Feed's b a p Kazalan, 9st 50lb, Sallay	3

Also ran Pebble, Japan, Blondin, and Quies. Success won in a common canter. Time, 1min and 28¼secs.

B[illegible] Evens on Success; 2 to 1 against Quies, 5 [illegible]lan; 10 to 1 against Blondin and [illegible] to 1 against Japan; and 25 to 1 against Pebble.

CRICKET: GANESHKHIND VS. MHOW.

A cricket match was played to-day between Ganeshkhind and Mhow, consisting of the same team as played in Bombay. The wicket was fast and Mhow batted first. Cholmondeley made a good 46. Seven wickets fell before he was out. Mhow's bowling was rather indifferent. Ganeshkhind went in after lunch, and made 42 runs. Bapu's bowling was deadly. Lord Sandhurst made a good catch, and contributed 9 to the score in the second innings. The Rev. Mr. Haslope made the top score in the Government House team in both the innings. At the conclusion of Ganeshkhind's second innings Mhow had only fifteen runs to make to win the game, and made 17 runs at the loss of two wickets. Mhow won by eight wickets and three runs.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 10.

The Hall Line steamer Looksley Hall from Karachi, arrived here this afternoon.

PLYMOUTH, Aug. 10.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha arrived here this evening.

HONGKONG, Aug. 11.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Gisela from Bombay, arrived this afternoon.

COLOMBO, Aug. 10.

The s. s. Bengal from Bombay, arrived here, this afternoon.

The Anchor Line s. s. Hispania left Suez, for Bombay on the 11th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 10.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2¾ per cent. Consols	107 3-16
3 per cent. Rentes	102¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	116¼
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	59 3-8
Bar Silver	30 3-8.

The sum of about £125,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

VEXATIOUS DELAYS IN BANKING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Hundreds of cheques are cashed daily at our local banks by clerks and servants generally, who do not care to waste more or less time in doing so. The owners of these cheques, when they are in need of cash as early as possible, grumble at so much time lost in cashing them; but, as it often happens that the business of everybody is business of nobody, the evil is not publicly cried out against, nor respectfully brought to the notice of, the managers of the Banks. The time, as I have been able to see and ascertain, is lost not by the ledger-keepers in passing the cheques, but by the Europeans, for whose initials the cheques are kept in heaps on their desks. Now these initials are altogether superfluous, since no really useful purpose is served by them. The Europeans when fixing their initials know not at all either that the cheques are over-drawn, or that the signatures on them are correct. Both these particulars are, I suppose, looked to by the ledger-keepers, who are certainly in a better position to do so than the Europeans; for it may not be expected that one European, who initials all the cheques passed by more than half a dozen ledger-keepers in a Bank, should remember the credit amount of each account, and the correct signatures of the drawers of the cheques. On the other hand the proprietary banking firms, such as Messrs. King, King and Co., Wm. Watson and Co. pay for cheques presented at their firms almost quite readily, because there is no superfluous initialing the cheques there, and no consequent unnecessary waste of time: the sharp ledger-keepers pass them, and the sharper shroffs pay for them at once. By discontinuing the old but now useless practice of initialing cheques, the necessity also would be obviated of issuing numbered copper pieces to the presenter of each cheque till payment is made, as is done in some of the Banks; besides there will be no chance of making payment to one party for a cheque presented by another. Our bank managers and our Chamber of Commerce need not at all be told that in Bombay we can ill afford to waste time, and I hope the evil I ventilate will be considered favourably and remedied.—Yours, &c.,

Aug. 11. SHAPOORJEE SORABJEE.

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, July 26.

MAKING CRICKET HISTORY.

Young Mr. MacLaren's grand innings of 424 for Lancashire came at a most opportune time, relieving as it did the almost intolerable war of words which has been waging on countless platforms for the past month. Goodness knows, our cricket season is all too short as it is without being interfered with by the turmoil and strife of a General Election. The more or less heated harangues of our politicians may afford some sort of satisfaction to those who dabble in such matters, but we have seen that cricket can hold its own even in such exciting times as we have recently passed through. The probability is that where half-a-dozen discussed the success or the defeat of a certain candidate, double that number would be speaking of the phenomenal score of the young Lancashire giant. An achievement of this kind belongs not to Lancashire or England alone, but to the whole world of cricket; the great doings at Taunton will be read of with interest in South Africa, in India, and in Australia by all who follow the doings of our greatest players. Following as it does the many fine innings played by MacLaren in Australia recently, this last display places him indisputably in the very first rank of the batsmen of the century. Only once before has his big score been exceeded, and that, as everyone knows, was as far back as 1886, when Mr. Andrew E. Stoddart hit up 485 for Hampstead against Stoics. Later I may touch upon this particular game at greater length; here I have only to reiterate what has already been pointed out in every reference to the latest record, viz.: that Mr. MacLaren's is far and away the highest score made in first-class cricket. As a feat of physical endurance alone it cannot fail to arouse feelings of admiration in the breasts of all who believe that there is no time like the present. "The good old times" never produced a cricketer capable of hitting up a score like this one of the old Harrow captain's, and I for one am disposed to believe that it will be many a bright year ere we see it eclipsed. The western county of Somerset seem destined to figure largely in this history-making. Only a few seasons ago we had Mr. Herbert Tremenheere Hewet and Mr. Lionel Palairet building up a record for the first wicket score; then we find that their captain, the popular "Sammy" Woods, has played for Australia against England, besides performing other doughty deeds on the cricket and football field; and now comes another "record" match, in which the highest total ever made in a first-class county match is hit off their bowling. Prolific as 1895 has been in furnishing sensational incidents, this last exhibition by the Lancashire men evertops them all. Whether or not the Somersetshire men will appreciate all these distinctions need not be inquired into here; it is sufficient to know that Dr. W. G. Grace brought off his hundredth hundred against their bowling, and that Mr. MacLaren has set up a record that promises to last for many, many years. To Samuel Moses James Woods came one consolation; the same game enabled him to complete his thousand runs, and that perhaps will take a little of the sting out of the heavy defeat. How far this masterly display entitles MacLaren to be classed amongst the big hitters of modern times only those who witnessed it will be able to properly judge, but from the mere figures given in the reports one is inclined to apportion him a niche amongst the mighty smiters. His figures give him rather over fifty an hour, by no means a slow rate of scoring, whilst, strangely enough, he hit within one as many fours as singles. It was a great display, worthy of Harrow, of Lancashire, of England.

A BIG HITTER.

That tall hitting and rapid scoring go hand in hand must be self-evident, and when we come to survey the muster roll of the big hitters of modern times we find one name that stands out boldly from the rest as champion of the class. Could a plebiscite be taken I entertain no doubt whatever that Charles Inglis Thornton would be placed first on the list of terrific hitters. Since the latest record score was made I have been looking up a few of the notable achievements of our giants, and "Wisden's," "Cricket Chat," and "The Cricket Field" have each and all been called into requisition. I propose to give a few details of Mr. Thornton's great achievements. Had Herefordshire been as much to the front in cricket as in producing cider and prize heifers she would have profited immensely by the prowess of her famous son, C. I. Thornton, who first saw the light at Llanwarne in 1850. What he might have accomplished for border county cricket must for ever remain untold. Very early in his career he developed hitting powers altogether out of common, for in his first match for Eton against Harrow, in 1868, he sent the ball clean over the pavilion, a hit characterised by "Lillywhite" as one of the finest straight drives ever seen. In 1872 he assisted Cambridge in defeating Oxford, although ill-health prevented him indulging in much cricket in the following year. In a match against Oakham School, however, he managed to hit up 188 (not out), towards a score of 210. Thirteen times he sent the ball out of the ground, two of the hits measuring 140 yards. To enumerate the whole, or any considerable portion, of his notable scores would be to devote all this letter and several succeeding ones to him alone. Playing for Kent against Surrey in 1871 he made 111 in ninety minutes, which included 18 fours. In the same year, for the Gentlemen against the Players he scored his 34 off eight balls, seven fours and a six. From "Cricket Chat" I quote the following concerning a great display:—"Perhaps one of his best performances was at the Oval, in July, 1871, in the match between Gentlemen of the South and Players of the South. The Gentlemen had then 249 to get to win, and five wickets were down for 53 in the second innings, when Mr. Thornton came in. He commenced carefully, but soon began to launch out, and fours became the order of the day. One hit, for which only four were allowed, but which was worth eight, according to a report of the match, went over the pavilion, and another over the scoring box, for which four again were only allowed, while a third over the pavilion followed, all three being included in one over (four balls at that time), which produced 14 runs. Though, too, he only scored from five more hits, those last five knocks realised 25 runs—consisting of a 6, a 4, and three 5's. The sixer was a stupendous hit, the ball going over the Racquet Court and pitching by the entrance gate." This was terrific scoring, but has been surpassed many a time since then. In a match against Esher he scored 91 out of a total of 100 in the first innings, and 49 out of 50 in the second innings—not at all a bad proportion of the runs. Very few University cricketers have taken keener interest in the welfare of their Alma Mater than Mr. Thornton, who has now helped in the Fixture England Eleven vs. Cambridge University for a period extending over a quarter-of-a-century. Then, again, he has invariably distinguished himself in the games played at the Scarborough Festival, and in two succeeding years, when playing for the Gentlemen of England against I. Zingari, made 107 by some of the hardest hitting ever witnessed at the fashionable resort. In the summer of 1886, Messrs. Steel and Forster sent back the Gentlemen in their first innings for the poor total of 90, and led by 209 when the Gentlemen went in a second time. It was here that Mr. Thornton came out with one of his marvellous efforts to save the game. In twenty-nine hits he scored 107 (not out), made up to eight 6's, twelve 4's, two 2's and seven singles! It was a truly wonderful display, but it did not save the Gentlemen from defeat. In the same match the following year, he made exactly the same number, 107, in itself a remarkable coincidence. This score was rattled up in an hour and ten minutes, his 37 hits being three 6's (all out of the ground), seventeen 4's, one 3, two 2's, and fourteen sing[illegible]!

M[illegible] THORNTON INTERVIEWED.

When the "[illegible]icket Field" started some three or four years ag[illegible] of the brightest features of the production wa[illegible] weekly interview, and from its pages I clip t[illegible]cts which follow, with due acknowledgments to [illegible] writer. It may not be generally known that [illegible] Thornton has been in the habit of going in with[illegible] pads against the fastest bowling, and more ofte[illegible]han not without a glove on. Questioned as to where the hitting power came from, the big smiter says: "It doesn't come from my arms, because they are quite small, and I have no biceps to speak of. I think it all comes from the shoulders and a knowledge of timming the ball. Besides, I usually get the bat on it at the right place when I make a big hit." As a bit of rapid scoring, perhaps, his 104 in thirty-four minutes will compare with anything that has ever been done on a cricket-field. Replying to his interviewer, Mr. Thornton said: "I'm not very particular about hitting across, and don't much mind where the ball goes. In a Kent vs. Surrey match at Canterbury, years ago, there was a strong wind blowing across the ground. Southerton was blowing, and as I was hitting a bit across the wicket I got him thirteen times into the same tree. During the innings I skied a ball which would have fallen into Jupp's hands at mid-on, but Southerton went for it, and between the two it dropped to the ground. Poor old Jupp was dreadfully put out, and told Southerton that he believed it was all a put-up thing between him and me."

THE BOWLERS' FEELINGS.

Bowlers are very human, and when a powerful hitter like Mr. Thornton, disregarding the recognised canons of the game, goes in for a big score, one can easily appreciate the feelings of the poor bowlers who come in for the punishment. Somersetshire tried nine bowlers in the attempt to dislodge Mr. MacLaren the other day, and I can quite understand that their lot was not a particularly happy one. Some of those who have bowled against Mr. Thornton have shown their feelings in an unmistakeable manner, as he has pointed out when questioned as to how the bowlers usually took his hitting. Says the hitter: "Oh, as a rule they did not seem to mind, but at times they made quaint remarks." Here are a couple of the instances he gives: "In a match for Southgate vs. Free Foresters, I was hitting, as I thought, in my best form, and made 185 runs. When I got out, David Buchanan (then perhaps the best gentleman bowler in England, whom I had treated very severely—scoring 124 off 100 consecutive balls in the match)—said: 'Now we shall have some cricket.' He hated a man to run out to him and hit back. Once, at Uppingham, I was in some time with I. D. Walker, and got about 60 to his 50 in the match. The next day H. H. Stephenson presented him with a bat. I asked, 'Am I not to have one, too?' and he replied. 'No, Mr. Walker has played genuine cricket; yours is not.' The fact was, I had knocked his pet bowler into the road once or twice."

RAPID SCORERS.

During the last ten or fifteen years we have been privileged to see so many brilliant batsmen that one can only deal with a few at a time, a I have ventured to write at some length concerning Mr. Thornton, because I consider he occupies a position distinctly his own amongst the hard hitters of modern times. But when we recall the names of such giants as W. G. Grace, W. L. Murdoch, J. J. Lyons, G. J. Bonner, S. P. Jones, Sir T. C. O'Brien, A. E. Stoddart, George Ulyett, C. E. De Trafford, Maurice Read, and hosts of others, we find how wonderfully rich we have been, and still are, in rapid run-getters. When Mr. Stoddart, in 1886, made his phenomenal score of 485 he was batting for six hours and ten minutes, which gives as nearly as possible an average of 80 runs an hour. Besides the one great innings, there were scores of 98 and 92 also made, so that it will be obvious to everyone that Mr. Stoddart made the best use of his time. The only semblance of a chance he gave was when he had scored 421, and his best hits were one eight (four for an overthrow), three fives, and sixty-four fours—or a couple only more than the number of fours hit by Mr. MacLaren. For a one day match the score of 813 has never been approached. The same year also saw another remarkable batting feat at Sheffield, in which Mr. H. J. H. Scott, the captain of the Australian team, visiting England that summer, was the hero of the hour. When the last over of the match had to be bowled, the Colonists, opposed by Yorkshire, wanted 19 runs to win, only four wickets being then down. There were only four balls to the over, and a victory for the Australians seemed altogether out of question. But with the hour came the man, and the man was Mr. Scott. Those who remember the 1886 team will know that the Australian captain was by no means the robust-looking batsman that one would associate with tremendous hitting. This is how the over is set out in Wisden:—"Wade bowled very slowly with a big break from the off, and Scott stood back and waited for the first ball, hitting it tremendously hard in front of square leg for six. The second ball, a very similar one, was sent in the same quarter of the ground for four, and then for the third time, Scott waited for the break to take effect, and lashed out, hitting the ball clean over the seats for another six. There was some little delay, as several of the fieldsmen changed places in the belief that the over was finished. When the umpire had set them right, Wade unwisely again bowled a very slow ball with a big break, and Scott, opening his shoulders at this, hit it also clean out of the ground for the third six, or twenty-two runs in one over. This was, perhaps, the most startling finish witnessed during the season, and certainly the achievement has not often been approached in first-class matches, Bonner's twenty in an over—two sixes and four twos—at Scarborough, in 1882, being the nearest parallel that we can recall."

WINNING A MATCH UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

One of the grandest single-handed efforts ever known perhaps on a difficult wicket was that of Mr. Percy McDonnell, in the Australian tour of 1888. Whatever differences of opinion may have existed at the time as to his captaincy of the side, and even Australian critics had to admit that his judgment was often very questionable, there can be no two opinions as to the energy and spirit he threw into the game. McDonnell was a cricketer who never knew when he or his side were beaten, and had he been relieved of the cares of captaincy there is no telling what phenomenal feats would have had to be recorded to his name. He was always quick at starting, and made no bones about banging away at the first ball sent him, if it happened to want punishing. In one of the matches I well remember seeing him hit a delivery from, Dr. W. G. Grace clean over a covered stand, over the roadway, and into the field on the opposite side—one of the very biggest hits it has been my good fortune to see. As an instance of rapid scoring, let me give one or two details concerning a match played in 1888 at Manchester, against a North of England Eleven. On the last day of the match, the wicket, owing to rain, had become very slow and very treacherous. When the Australians went in a second time two hours were left for play, and 101 runs were required to win. The first pair of batsmen were Alec. Bannerman and Percy McDonell. Taking all the risks imaginable, the latter commenced to lash out at everything that came, and very quickly put his side within bail of victory. Out of the first 86 runs put on, the captain's share was 82: Bannerman meanwhile having scored four only. Few feats in Australian cricket can equal this one. Five wickets fell before the match was won, but if ever a match was won by a single individual, surely McDonnell should be credited with winning this. Next week I may resume my gossip on some of the other big hitters I have seen.

A QUESTION TO BE ANSWERED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—While reading the life of Julius Cæsar, published by Cassell and Company of London, I came, at page 158, across a passage, which says:—"* * * Whereas Cæsar at first had no great plenty, and afterwards was in extreme want. The soldiers, however, found a great relief from a root in the adjoining field, which they prepared in milk. Sometimes they made it into bread, and going up to the enemy's advanced guards, threw it among them, and declared that as long as the earth produced such roots, they would certainly besiege Pompey."

The publishers have attached a note to this passage, which note says that this root was called etoera. Some of Cæsar's soldiers, who had served in Sardinia had there learned to make bread of it. Can you or any of your readers let me know by what particular name this root is known in these days, and where it is to be found?—Yours, &c.,

Rutnagiri, Aug. 8. P. R. DESAI.

The Madras Government has drawn the attention of District Magistrates to the fact that warrants and other criminal processes may be forwarded direct to the Magistrate concerned in Mysore, as, under the Notification, No. 111, dated 23rd July, 1878, issued by the late Chief Commissioner of Mysore under the authority of the Government of India, and still in force, all criminal processes of whatsoever description, when issued by any Magistrate having jurisdiction in any District of British India, have to be acted upon and executed by all Magistrates and Police officers in Mysore, under the same conditions, and in the same manner, as if such processes had been issued by a Magistrate having jurisdiction in Mysore.

THE INTERNATIONAL CRICKET MATCH.

THE PARSEE TEAM.

Mr. D. J. Tata recently invited the secretaries of all the important Parsee cricket clubs in Bombay to assist him in selecting a really representative XI. of the Parsees to face the Presidency, a fortnight hence, in the great international cricket match, Parsees vs. the Presidency. With this end in view the secretaries were requested to submit the names of their best men, which being done twenty-seven were selected out of the lot to participate in a match, which was termed the "Colts' Match." As is usual opinions differed as to whether these were really the best men available. Writer and Gagrat could not join, and of course two new men were taken up to fill the vacancies. The last five men being nearly on a level with more than twenty other young Parsee cricketers, their selection should not be questioned. The first XI. were all well-known to the cricket-public, and it was arranged that the sixteen colts should play them to prove their worth. Owing to the absence of Writer and Gagrat and a few others who, owing to some reason or other, could not participate in this preliminary game the management had no other course but to send out a few of the first XI. players to assist the colts and as many of the latter were taken instead. This was a fair attempt to equallise the teams, but the colts had the greater advantage as the XI. were handicapped in having to pass the leather through at least two men to make a score. The XVI. though not so good as the XI. in point of defence and attack had their fielding not much inferior to that of their seniors. This fact went a great way against the XI. every individual member of which could have knocked up a decent number of runs to his account had he been surrounded by the usual number of fieldsmen. The XVI. having won the toss on Saturday afternoon, their captain, S. B. Spencer, who we believe will captain the representative Parsee XI., elected to take the defence. Writer was away but his absence was not much felt, the bowlers being very ably supported by the fielding. Mistry was very successful and though the ground helped him a bit, he secured four wickets for 11 runs. Raja who bowls very well had a lion's share in the fall of wickets being responsible for no less than half-a-dozen wickets. His bowling did not cost much to his side, and we think 6 wickets for 20 runs was not at all a bad average. Aria did not come out very well yet he was lucky in obtaining 3 wickets for 33 runs. Bilimoria who bowled for the XVI. proved himself a steady bowler, and even in face of the fact that he had sixteen good fields at his disposal he succeeded in dismissing four of the XI. Driver, also a colt bowled equally well, and obtained four wickets for twenty runs. But with all these good bowlers we do not think Parsees can very well do without Writer who is far superior to any of the bowlers. Owing to recent illness Dinshaw Kanga, the wicket-keeper, probably will not repeat his performance behind the sticks and just to relieve him, the team must include a wicket-keeper. Of course, at present there is no other Parsee wicket-keeper to match Kanga, and we think, Gazdar, who had displayed good form during the match might do. If the team needs a defensive reliable bat, we don't think a better man could be found from among the colts, than C. M. Patel. N. B. Saklat, also a left-hand colt, is a stylish free bat and came out very successfully in both innings. After a little more practice he will certainly deserve a place in the XI. M. D. Kanga seems quite out of form in defence, and does not bowl as he used to. The game resulted in a draw in favour of the XVI. and the latter would have got an easy victory but for the admirable stand made by Dinshaw Kanga who played a splendid innings, and carried out his bat for 21 runs obtained against very steady bowling and fielding of XVI. The Parsee team this year, we believe, will be much the same as last year except that a wicket-keeper, a bowler, and a defensive bat might be taken in to fill the vacancies caused by the absence of the two up-country men and removal of another. Those principally concerned in the selection of the team intent to get up another match, eleven aside, to finally decide who are the best XI. to represent the Parsees. The native cricketers evinced considerable interest in the match, and on Saturday and Sunday a very large crowd lined the boundary, watching the game the whole time. Such first-class cricket is seldom seen on the Esplanade. On Saturday the XVI. put up a total of 78 runs, and on the match being resumed on Sunday morning the XI. feebly responded to this with a very modest score of 47 runs. The XVI. began their venture at the fall of the tenth wicket when the telegram indicated 103 Spencer declared his innings closed, and the XI. went at the crickets to take their chance. They tried their utmost and though they could not snatch the game out of fire yet they succeeded in making a draw of it.

Below are the fall scores and analysis:—

XI.

1st Innings		2nd Innings	
D D Kanga, c and b Driver	3	not out	21
D E Mody, b Bilimoria	7	b Davur	13
Raja, l-b-w, b Driver	0	c Patel, b Bilimoria	0
K Mistry, run out	10	b Bilimoria	6
D Dubash, b Driver	7	b Bilimoria	11
B Machliwalla, c and b Bilimoria	1	st Gazdar b Driver	17
R E Mody, run out	0	c Subst, b Davur	3
M D Kanga, c Saklat, b Driver	0	b Bilimoria	0
S H Davur, b Bilimoria	0	not out	3
S Kaka, not out	9	did not bat	
Aria, b Bilimoria	1		
Extras	9	Extras	5
Total	47	Total	76

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	M	R	W	B	M	R	W
Bilimoria	83	8	18	4	105	6	31	4
Driver	85	7	20	4	35	2	13	2
J Dubash					25	2	5	0
Driver					51	4	22	2

XVI.

1st Innings		2nd Innings	
Colabawalla, b Aria	2	b Raja	2
R D Ayrton, b Mistry	0	c M Kanga, b Mistry	0
K H Vakeel, c Davur, b Aria	13	c Raja, b Mistry	4
E R Gazdar, b Aria	1	b Arria	4
C M Patel, c Davur, b Mistry	2	c Machliwalla, b Mistry	12
S B Spencer, b Mistry	5	b Machliwala	12
M H Sanjana, c Aria, b Mistry	0	st Davur, b Raja	22
J N Bharucha, b Raja	12	b Mistry	2
N B Saklat, c Aria, b Raja	18	not out	12
P H Vakil, c Machliwalla, b Raja	4	b Mistry	0
J E Reporter, not out	0	b Raja	16
Parekh, run out	0	did not bat	
P H Davur, b Raja	0		
B M Bilimoria, l-b-w b Raja	11		
K R Driver, b Kaka	3		
J J Dubash, c D Kanga, b Raja	0		
Extras	6	Extras	17
Total	78	Total	103

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	M	R	W	B	M	R	W
K Mistry	95	13	11	4	135	14	31	5
Aria	70	4	33	3	55	1	20	1
Raja	42	3	20	6	105	7	28	3
Kaka	20	2	8	1				
Machliwalla					20	1	3	1

JOHN CONNON SCHOOL VS. INDO-BRITISH.

A match was played between the 3rd Elevens of the above clubs, on Saturday last, resulting in a win for the John Connon by one wicket and 67 runs.

Viscount Hampden, who will be accompanied by Lady Hampden and her three daughters, will leave England on Oct. 11 by the P. and O. steamer Himalaya for Bombay, *en route* to Sydney, to take up his duties as Governor of new South Wales, in succession to the late Sir R. W. Duff.

The Rev. Dr. Sheffield, of the American Board of Foreign Missions, was the victim of a murderous assault at Tungchow several days ago. Two carpenters who had been in his employ attacked him, and left him for dead. He now lies in a serious condition. At Shanghai and Hankow, numerously attended meetings of American citizens and missionaries have been held and resolution passed urging the Foreign Ministers to take vigorous measures to obtain reparation for the damages done in recent anti-missionary riots and to prevent similar occurrences in future. The French Minister has been most active of all the Ministers, and has received important concessions from the Chinese Government.

The *Sind Times* of Thursday writes:—The monsoons appear to be holding out longer than usual, inasmuch as the sea continues to be rough. A passenger from Bombay by the s. s. Assyria which arrived here on Sunday last tells us that under ordinary circumstances the steamer should have arrived here on Saturday, but was kept back on account of stormy and boisterous weather. From the time of leaving Bombay to within a few hours' run of Karachi, the vessel kept on shipping water, in consequence of which the deck passengers suffered very much. Some of the fixings along the deck such as hencoops were damaged with the heavy seas breaking over the vessel.

THE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION.

Mr. E. E. Proctor presided at the annual meeting of the Underwriters' Association, held yesterday afternoon, there being also present:—Mr. J. M. Ryrie, of Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co. (The London Assurance Corporation); Mr. A. Speakman and Mr. Krishnarava Ramchandra, of Messrs. Gaddum, Bythell and Co. (The Union Insurance Society of Canton); Mr. John R. Greaves, of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co. (Reliance Marine Insurance Company, Limited); Mr. N. F. Paton, of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co. (The Straits Insurance Company, Limited, and the World Marine Insurance Company, Limited); Mr. T. Sharples, of Messrs. Kerr Tarruck and Co. (Mannheim Insurance Company, Limited); Mr. H. E. E. Procter, of Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co. (Sea Insurance Company, Limited, China Traders' Insurance Company, and British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company); Mr. C. J. Spalding, of Messrs. Latham, Abercrombie and Co. (Standard Marine Insurance Company, Limited); Mr. A. F. Beaufort, of Messrs. Lyon and Co. (The Maritime Insurance Company); Mr. F. C. Macrae, of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Co. (Ocean Marine Insurance Company, Limited, and Union Marine Insurance Company, Limited); Mr. H. F. Wagstaff, (Manager, South British Fire and Marine Insurance Company, of New Zealand); Mr. E. Milch, of Messrs. E. Spinner and Co. (The Yangtze Insurance Association Limited); Mr. A. M. Tod, (Agent, New Zealand Insurance Company); Mr. A. Schelling, of Messrs. Volkart Brothers (The Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Company and The Samarang Sea and Fire Insurance Company); Mr. Sunder Pandurang, of Messrs. Wallace & Co. (The North China Insurance Company and the Commercial Union Insurance Company); and Mr. H. W. Uloth of the Marine Insurance Company, Limited.

The following report was presented to the meeting by the retiring committee:—

The committee have now the pleasure to wait upon the members of the Association with a report on the subjects discussed during the twelve months ending 30th June 1895, accompanied with the usual statement of the funds and affairs of the Association up to that date. During the past twelve months, while losses have been comparatively few, it is to be regretted that rates, which were low enough before, have declined still further, and, until some combination is made among the Companies working in Bombay, it is difficult to say where the decline will stop. The only total loss during the year under review was the s.s. Ajmere, belonging to Messrs. Hajee Cassum & Co., which was wrecked off Kelvi-Mahim on the 14th June 1895 on her voyage from Zanzibar to Bombay. A court of enquiry was held at Bombay on the 28th idem, and the Captain being found to blame, his certificate was suspended for twelve months.

A law suit brought by Messrs. S. N. Talati and Co. against the Indemnity Mutual Marine Assurance Company, Limited, in respect of an insurance effected on a shipment of tea and silk by the s.s. Bokhara, which was lost on her voyage from Shanghai to Bombay in October 1892, was decided in the Bombay High Court in November last, and as your committee consider the case to have been one of the considerable importance to underwriters, they have had the judgment printed in the present report.

TARIFF OF RATES FOR MAURITIUS, OUTPORTS AND COASTWISE BUSINESS.

The committee regret to say that a further attempt to establish this tariff—which at the outset seemed a certainty—has again been unsuccessful. As the result of the deliberations of the sub-committee appointed in June 1894 to reconsider its terms and decide what alterations should be made to render it more acceptable to all the offices working in Bombay, a new tariff for Mauritius, Outports and Coastwise business was drawn up and circulated to the Agents, Underwriters and Managers of Marine Insurance Companies represented in Bombay, and they having in writing (with the exception of the Imperial Marine Insurance Company, Limited, of Tokio, of whose existence as a working company the committee were unaware at the time) unanimously agreed to adhere to its terms, it was brought up at the annual general meeting of the Association held on 18th September 1894, when it was resolved that "The tariff of minimum rates for Mauritius, Outports and Coastwise business, which has already been circulated to companies working in Bombay and unanimously agreed to by them, comes into force from 5 p.m. this afternoon, and that a circular to this effect be forthwith issued to all offices, adding that the form of agreement will be submitted to all offices' signature."

In the interval a suggestion was made to the committee by a member that it would conduce very materially to the satisfactory working of the above tariff if the clause "Return not to exceed 33⅓ per cent., including all discounts, rebates, allowances, brokerage and bonuses" were altered to read—"Return not to exceed 25 per cent., including all discounts rebates, allowances, and bonuses; and brokerage 8⅓ per cent." A circular was accordingly sent round to the companies concerned enquiring if they had any objection to this alteration, as if not it would be incorporated in the form of agreement which was then being drawn up for signature. Before, however, the views of all the offices concerned could be ascertained on this point, Messrs. J. Duxbury & Co., Ld.,—who had previously, without reservation of any kind, agreed to join in the movement—intimated that they declined to carry out their agreement in connection with the tariff; at the same time the agents of the Imperial Marine Insurance Company, Limited, of Tokio, and the Tokio Marine Insurance Company, Limited, stated that they would not abide by the agreement unless they were permitted to give a total discount of 40 per cent., instead of 33⅓ per cent. Under these circumstances—and seeing that the tariff could not be maintained unless it met with unanimous support—the committee were reluctantly compelled to inform signatories to the agreement that the tariff could no longer be considered in force. Subsequently, however, it was suggested to the committee that the chief difficulty in maintaining the tariff arose from too strict a line having been drawn as regards discounts and brokerages, and that a tariff more liberal in this respect would probably find favour and be generally adopted. The committee accordingly addressed the offices working in Bombay with the view of ascertaining whether they would be prepared to sign an agreement for a tariff to be based on rates one-third higher than those laid down in the tariff just abandoned; but discount to be allowed up to 40 per cent. (not including borkrage) which would not be limited to any fixed rate, it being understood that the Japanese and Chinese Companies working in Bombay would not be likely to join the tariff under any circumstances. The minutes recorded, however, showed that the majority of the companies were adverse to the proposal, and the committee therefore did not see their way to doing anything further in the matter. While this has been the fate of the above tariff, the committee are pleased to say that the

TARIFF FOR NATIVE CRAFT BUSINESS

has met with better success. The tariff in force for the season 1894 having lapsed on 15th May of that year, a fresh tariff was drawn up and adopted at the general meeting mentioned above, giving companies the additional option of covering the risk of jettison on goods other than cotton and/or yarn in full-pressed iron-bound bales at fifty per cent. over and above the rates provided for in the schedule; in such cases the following clause to be inserted in the policy:—"It is hereby declared and agreed that, in consideration of the increased rate of premium paid, this policy covers the risk of jettison, if such be necessitated by stress of weather." It was also decided that the agreement should be in force for an indefinite period irrespective of the native craft shipping season. An agreement was accordingly drawn up and signed by the various companies concerned, and the committee are glad to say that since then the tariff has been duly maintained.

ACCEPTANCE OF RISKS.

In last year's report reference was made to the steps taken by the committee, in conjunction with the Calcutta Marine Insurance Agents' Association, for the purpose of getting an agreement signed by the different agencies of the same parent companies doing business in Bombay not to accept risk from Calcutta or ports on the Coromandel coast and vice versa, the object of the agreement being to put a stop to the unhealthy competition which prevailed in such business. The committee regret to say that their further efforts to obtain unanimity have not been successful, the Companies mentioned in the report for 1894-95—with the exception of the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited,—still declining to sign, while there are two Japanese Companies working in Bombay and a Company recently opened, all of which remain outside of the agreement and are not likely to join. The matter, however, is not being lost sight of, and the committee trust that, with the assistance of the Calcutta Association and the head offices of the agencies concerned, unanimity may yet be secured.

TERMS OF POLICIES TO CHINA.

The committee having had brought to their notice the custom which prevails with many offices of issuing policies on risks to China worded—"Bombay to Hongkong and-or Shanghai and-or Coast Ports" a letter sued a circular to members impressing upon them the desirability of having all such coast ports specified in their policies, as otherwise companies might find themselves saddled with risks of an exceptional character which they did not anticipate at the time of accepting them.

BILL TO AMEND THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT.

Through the Bombay Government the committee received, in January 1895, for an expression of their opinion on the provisions thereof, a copy of the Bill introduced into the Legislative Council of the Government of India for the purpose of giving power to companies to make certain alterations in the instruments under which they are constituted and also to amend the Indian Companies Act. The object of the Legislature is to apply the provisions of the companies (Memorandum of Association) Act of 1890, 53 and 54 Vict., c. 62, to India. Under the present Indian Companies Act, a registered company can only alter its Memorandum of Association to the very limited extent permitted by section 12, while any extension or modification of its objects, however reasonable, necessitates the winding up and reconstruction of the company; on the other hand, the English law confers upon a company registered under the Companies Act power, within limits and subject to confirmation by the Court, to alter its objects as defined in its Memorandum of Association, at the same time permitting the substitution of a Memorandum and Articles of Association for the deed of settlement in the cas of companies which have been legally formed and incorporated in that way. It being the intention of the Legislature therefor to place companies in India on the same footing as English concerns in both the respects mentioned above—alterations which appear to have met with general approval—the committee informed Government that they approve of the proposed measure.

LOSS OF CARGO FROM STEAMRRS DISCHARGING AT COAST PORTS.

Through the courtesy of a member of the Association the committee were favoured with a copy of a circular issued by the Chamber of Commerce at Cochin, for the information of masters of vessels discharging at that and other coast ports, having reference to the granting of certificates in respect of cargo said to have been lost overboard by "accident of the sea," while it appeared, from enquiries instituted that many of the alleged losses were the result of fraud, and not accident. With the view of taking the matter up with the Shipping Companies here, the committee obtained a number of copies of this circular from the Cochin Chamber, and in forwarding the same to the Agents of the B. I. S. N. Company, Limited, the Asiatic S. N. Co., and Messrs. Shepherd & Co., the committee stated that, from enquaries made by the Association, there was reason to believe that the majority of the losses for which false claims were made were by other than the regular lines of steamers. At the same time they desired to bring the matter to their notice in the hope that they would take such precautions as might seem best to them to prevent any such fraud being practised in the case of their respective steamers. In the replies received, the agents of the B.I. S. N. Co. informed the Association that such malpractices did not occur on board their steamers as the company's officers always superintended the discharge of thir cargo and the number of accidents occurring were very few; in cases where they found stevedores' men or the crew were to blame, the company paid the claim and no certificates were issued. They, however, expressed their willingness to send a copy of the circular on board each of the company's vessels trading in India calling the commanders and officers' attention to the subject, and desiring them to assist in preventing the malpractices referred to. Messrs. Shepherd and Co. stated that, as their steamers did not trade further south than Mangalore, the circular could not refer to them in any way; but in any case they had never been asked to give certificates to the effect that goods had fallen overboard during discharge or loading. No reply has been received from the agents of the Asiatic S. N. Company up to the time of writing this report.

RULES UNDER THE NATIVE PASSENGER SHIPS ACT, 1887.

The Bombay Government having, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of sub-section (2) of section 53 of the Native Passenger Ships Act, 1887, modified the rules previously made under the said section of the Act, copies of the notification embodying the alterations, &c., were forwarded to the Association by the Port Officer; but on examination they did not call for any criticism from the committee. Nor did they consider it necessary to say anything with respect to a notification received from the same source embodying certain alterations in Pilotage Bye-laws Nos. 7 and 34 made by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay under the provisions of section 72 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879. For facility of reference, however, the notifications are embodied in the appendix. It having been brought to the notice of the committee that a circular had been issued by the Port Officer to insurance offices in Bombay respecting a native craft whose nacoda had sold part of her cargo at Alleppy, the committee took the opportunity of addressing that official with the view of suggesting that, instead of circulating them direct, it would be much for him, and make a greater certainty of the information reaching all insurance offices, if papers of this character were at the same time placed at the disposal of the Association for the information of its members. To this communication the Port Officer replied saying that in future any information likely to concern underwriters would be forwarded to the Association for circulation as suggested.

REFERENCES TO THE ASSOCIATION.

Messrs. W. & A. Graham & Co., Agents, Straits Insurance Company, Limited, having, on behalf of Messrs. Tata & Sons, solicited an opinion as to whether the shipment in any of the latter's steamers of a quantity of kerosine oil for Hongkong at an intermediate port in a hold specially reserved for the purpose would affect policies issued by insurance companies in Bombay on other cargo in the same vessel, the committee decided that, if, as stated by Messrs. Tata & Sons, the kerosine oil was stowed in a specially reserved hold, policies on other cargo in the same steamer would not, in their opinion, be affected thereby in any way.

Replying to enquiries on this subject from Messrs. Gaddum, Bythell & Co., Agents, Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited, and other members of the Association, the committee intimated that in the opinion of the majority, the rate to be charged, under Act VI of 1894, on an open policy extending over twelve months should be 2 annas per Rs. 1,000, as such policy was not a time risk, but only covered single voyages, and as each declaration was made, the insured amount was reduced accordingly.

With respect to a communication from Messrs. Lidbetter & Co., Agents, North Queensland Insurance Company, Limited, as to a marine policy for Rs. 50,000 issued by them on the 27th November 1893, on which they paid Government stamp duty at 4 annas per Rs. 1,000, the policy expiring on 27th November 1894, leaving a balance of about Rs. 16,000 unexpired, the committee, in reply to the firm's enquiry as to whether the same policy's time could be extended to another six months according to the present Stamp Act, or whether a fresh stamp duty of 2 annas per Rs. 1,000 would be required to be paid on the balance mentioned stated that it was unnecessary in their opinion, to affix any further stamps on the policy referred to. The limit of twelve months, they pointed out, was for time policies, and that as an open policy was not a time policy, they could, as far as the stamp duty was concerned, be issued for an unlimited period, adding that it was only for the protection of insurance companies that they were generally limited to twelve months. The committee therefore considered Messrs. Lidbetter & Co. could extend the time for their open policy for as long as they wished without incurring any fresh stamp duty.

Messrs. Volkart Brothers, Agents, Samarang Sea and Fire Insurance Co., addressed the committee in September with respect to a lot 250 bags of sugar ex. s. s. Tanjore which was damaged while in course of discharge per lighter. The boat, owing to rough weather, struck on the pier, the sugar therein being badly damaged; and as it was insured on F. P. A. terms, they desired to know whether the insurance company concerned were liable for any claim. The matter having received careful consideration, the majority of the members of the committee were of opinion that the company were not liable in the circumstances mentioned, and Messrs. Volkart Brothers were informed accordingly.

SALVAGE RETURNS.

The Customs officials at the various coast ports continue to supply the Association with particulars of salvage picked up within their respective limits, the reports being confined to goods carrying a value over Rs. 100. These statements, as received, have been regularly circulated to the members of the Association, thus enabling them, when occasion required, to ascertain the names of the parties in each particular case brought to the notice of the Association.

ALTERATIONS OF RULES.

A series of alterations in the rules and objects of the Association, in addition to those mentioned in last year's report, having been considered advisable by the committee, notice of same was given to members in the usual way, and were subsequently confirmed at the general meeting held on 15th January 1895. The amended rules will be found on pages 5 to 8 of this report.

AFFAIRS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

The number of members of the Assoiation on 30th June 1895 was 28, the same as during the previous twelve months. But with the commencement of the Association's new year—1st July 1895—the World Marine Insurance Company, of which Messrs. W. & A. Graham & Co. are the Agents; will be added to the list of members, while from the same date the Agents of the North Queensland Insurance Company, Ld., will cease their membership. In accordance with the Notification of the Government of India, the 4 per cent. promissory notes for Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 1,000 respectively belonging to the Association were tendered for reduction of interest to 3½ per cent. through the Bank of Bombay, where the notes have hitherto been placed for safe custody.

COMMITTEE FOR 1894-95.

The committee appointed for the year 1894-95 consisted of Mr. H. E. E. Procter, Chairman, Mr. H. C. Wright, Deputy Chairman, Mr. D. H. Glade, Mr. N. F. Paton and Mr. H. F. Wagstaff. Mr. Wright retired on proceeding to Europe at the end of May, but, as the Association's official year terminated on 30th June following, the committee did not think it necessary to fill the vacancy.

Mr. C. J. Michael, acting secretary, having read the notice convening the meeting

The chairman moved the adoption of the report. He said that it was hardly necessary for him to say anything in addition to what had already been stated in the report, which was a full one. There were, however, one or two points he wished to speak upon. One of them was the question of tariffs. The committee had taken up the tariff for Mauritius and coastwise business in 1892, but it had to be abandoned owing to several offices having refused to join. At a latter period the offices offered to join in the business, and the committee, therefore, made another attempt in 1894, with a result, they would find given in the report, a very disappointing one. He was of opinion that the proposed tariff was feasible, and hoped the new committee would not lose sight of the matter. He pointed out that the fire insurance companies formed a most useful and similar tariff, and he did not see why their association could not formulate one equally useful in regard to country craft, the past season was a very indifferent one, and was probably due to one or two reasons. Firstly, because the exports were small, and secondly, because a good deal of cargo that such crrft used to carry was now conveyed by steamers.

Mr. H. F. Wagstaff seconded the proposition, which was agreed to.

The following gentlemen were elected on the new committee:—Mr. A. F. Beaufort, (chairman); Mr. Wagstaff (deputy chairman); Messrs. H. E. E. Proctor, N. F. Paton, and D. H. Glade.

A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the business.

NOTES FROM RADHANPUR.

An enthusiastic correspondent sends us the following letter, which we give in full as it reaches us:—

The booming of guns, beating of large drums on camel and horse backs, the firing of matchlocks and hallooing and jumping of sepoys announced the return and entry of H. H. the Nawab Saheb Bismillakhanji Babi Bahadur to the capital followed by her Highness the Rani Saheb, princes and princesses, and a large retinue, who had accompanied his Highness on his sojourn to Mahableshwar and Poona for recruiting his shattered health, which was then somewhat delicate. During his Highness's stay at Poona the bracing and pleasant weather had, no doubt, borne favourable results, and secured many a friend and acquaintance. During the short time he had been in Poona his Highness had won much popularity in social and official circles, while his utterances, urbanity of manners, and unostentatious habits showed him to be a Chief of exceptionally wide sympathies and liberal views. He had the pleasure of enjoying the agreeable society of the nobility, gentry, and elite of Poona, and wanted to be a witness to the pleasure sports which fill the role of the Poona season. His Highness was latterly in the best of the health, and was on the point of arranging for an evening party, but sudden indisposition ruffled up his spirits, and disturbed the peace and equanimity of his mind. This had the effect of a relapse, and his Highness had to hurry on to his territory, which he reached some ten days hence. His Highness's departure is, I am told, greatly regretted, but he is now better than what he was when he left Poona.

Superstition pervades each nook and corner of civilized as well as illiterate people, and his Highness is by no means an exception to it. It is a strong belief among the Mahomedans that the first thirteen days of the second month, following Mohorrum, are considered inauspicious for inward and outward journeys, and his Highness had to postpone his entry to his residential palace in his capital by a temporary halt at a village called Sardarpur, a mile off from Radhanpur, till this day. The people came out *en masse* in their holiday attire, thronged the road leading to the palace, to have a glimpse, and to offer their hearty greetings to their benign ruler, whose charity and munificence are proverbial here as well as at out-stations. The Dewan, the Revenue Commissioner, the Judicial Secretary, the Sessions Judge, and a few other State officials waited upon his Highness, and escorted him into the city in full procession, the state police and irregulars, caprisoned elephants, horses, &c., forming the front. This day is observed as a general holiday, and in token of respect the public offices, schools, &c., are closed. In fact it is a day of great rejoicings. It is the ardent desire of all right-minded men that may God grant his Highness Bismillakhanji Babi Bahadur long life, strength, and courage to rule over us for many years.

Last year was one in which the people enjoyed usually good health, and had an excellent harvest. But there is no joy that hath not its sorrow, and while the ryots gathered in plentiful harvests great mortality was rife among their cattle. This had the effect of reviving application to allow money in the purchase of cattle to the poor cultivators, and his Highness at the instance of his kind-hearted Dewan, came forward, with his wonted liberality and broad-minded views, to their succour by a grant of Rs. 30,000.

This year the rain, though not fallen in heavy torrents, has guaged about twelve inches, and so favourable it is to the rabi crops, that if this state of things continues there is a general consensus of opinion that the year will bring in bumper harvests. I should not omit to mention that the fall to date has filled the lake overlooking the palace, to half its capacity, and not sufficient for the coming year. However, there is nothing to disappoint for the sky is cloudy, and further fall is sure to follow though capriciously.

The works of public utility are fast springing up into existence. The Harris Clock Tower, the foundation-stone of which was laid by our much endeared and worthy Political Superintendent Colonel Jackson, in January last, will shortly reach completion, and when the clock machinery will be set up it will, with the police station, present a picturesque appearance to that part of the bazaar, the more so when the custom-house, which stands face to face, is also raised to the same height. The main road passing through the bazaar having been recently macadamized a great boon is conferred on the pedestrians as they had to walk in mud and stinking smell during the rains. These works have been a great relief to the labouring poor, and have averted them from their evil propensities and clandestine habits.

The Dewan's indefatigable industry is directed not only to this branch of administration, but the revenue branch has its share of his attention. The numerous advantages of the system of cash collections are so patent as require no mention, yet with all those it has its enemies in the persons of talatis and other revenue servants, whose nefarious practices had free scope in the collection of revenues in kind and in some places they go to the extent of prejudicing—nay instigating—the ryots against the bighoti system. But thank God no such thing is to be found in this State. The cultivators look upon the introduction of cash payment as a blessing and an immunity from the constant trouble and annoyance of sepoys and talatis, whose business it is to make the most of their posts. The system has so much satisfied the ryots that five new villages were established to meet the increasing demand for land.

In fact the present administration is a reign of satisfaction and contentment with the ruler and the ruled. Whatever measures of reforms are introduced have been carried out to their full extent, and the Dewan leaves nothing behind that would require the high sounding but empty appellation of reform consolidated that resounds elsewhere.

Telegraphic communication is said to be a forerunner of railway, since it is a necessary adjunct, which Radhanpur has got already. I fully join in adding my voice to that of the public here in their ardent desire for crowning the efforts of his Highness and his enlightened Dewan for the extension of a branch line of railway from either Patan or Patri to Radhanpur.

In closing this letter I may, in passing, mention that under Mr. Bavamian's charge, and aided by the fostering care of his Highness the administration bids fair to achieve even greater success in the future than in the past. In spite of the adoption of the system of monthly payment to all the servants of the State, a system rarely to be found in other Native States, and in spite of the heavy drain on the treasury on account of numerous public works that are going on, there is a surplus balance in the treasury, and I have heard from an authoritative and reliable source that the Dewan Mr. Bavamian contemplates investing a portion of the same in Government paper.

The people of Radhanpur are somewhat backward in matters of recreations and innocent pastimes, and our worthy Dewan will, it is hoped, take up the suggestion and introduce the manly and noble games of cricket, lawn-tennis, and the like by lending his helping hand and affording State support and patronage.

Radhanpur, 7th August, 1895.

Her Highness the Senior Ranee of Travancore C. I., will attain the 47th year of her age this month. She is the only surviving female in the Royal family of Travancore. Her sister, the mother of the Eliah Rajah and the 1st and 2nd Princes of Travancore, died nearly two years ago, and as the succession is on the female line, the question of adopting a Princess to carry on the succession will soon have to be considered. A selection will probably be made from the allied houses of Attengol or Moodikaraj.

INQUIRE FOR GAMES.—Artists' Colours, Household Requisites, Patent Medicines. Toilet Preparations and Articles. Invalid Food, Sick Room Requirements, and other useful articles for personal use, &c., at MADON, SON & Co. Hummum Street Fort, Bombay.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

On the 22nd a bear that had been wounded by a native *shikari* ran *amok*, killed a woman near Nagar, then crossed the Beas and killed a man near Katrain; the whole of his face and half of his skull were torn off and not a vastige of his lower jaw left. On the 25th another bear was wounded by a native *shikari*. It rushed through the village of Porahan wounding a man in the face which was badly torn and cut, and he died in hospital. It was these two fatalities that gave rise to the first report that reached the lower valley, that three *nats* had been killed by a bear whilst bathing. The details as at first given were incorrect, but the number of lives lost, three, was only too correct. These kind of accidents are often due to the custom *shikaris* have of using small iron slugs in place of bullets. They fail to stop the bear, which rushes off maddened with rage and pain and revenges itself on any one it may chance to meet.

In the Central Provinces the Patwari is generally thought well of, the only cases in which his conduct has been found fault with being ascribed to his connection with the land. Several instances of misconduct having occurred in the district of Damoh, the Deputy Commissioner expresses a wish that the rule enabling patwaris to hold land were altered. In this opinion the Commissioner does not concur. He maintains that ordinary punishments, rigorously enforced, will prove a better method of putting a stop to the evil than shutting the patwaris out from the possession of land; and the Director of Land Records and Agriculture agrees with the Commissioner. The annual report of the Lands Record Department, however, states that advantage has been taken in the revision at Narsingpur to resume the service land of some patwaris, substituting a cash remuneration, "where it was found that cultivation interfered too much with their legitimate duties." It is possible, therefore, for land-holding patwaris to become too much of a good thing in Narsingpur.

The murder in Upper Kulu on the 21st was as follows. A man of the village of Hameri had borrowed Rs. 30 from two other zemindars of the same village for one year; if he could not then repay the money, he agreed to hand over his wife to his creditors. This was quite in accordance with the prevalent Kulu idea, that a wife is merely a chattel, in the same category with sheep or cattle to be disposed of if necessary. The year ended, no money was forthcoming, and the debtor refusing to hand over his wife, a quarrel ensued, in the course of which the man was killed by his creditors. The murderers then went back to Hameri, telling the other villagers that they had seen their victin lose his footing and fall to the bottom of the khud whilst cutting grass; that they had at once run up to help, but found the man quite dead. Their story was believed, and the body was burnt. However, the brother of the murdered man found out the truth, reported the matter at the thanna and the murderers were arrested.

The reorganisation of the Department of Military Education has now been given effect to. On the 1st instant the whole of the British Army Schools in India were placed under the administration and control of the Director of Military Education who continues to undertake the inspection of schools in the Punjab and Bengal Commands. There is now a Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for British Army Schools with headquarters at Poona, who, under the orders of the Director of Military Education, is charged with the general supervision, inspection and control of schools in the Madras and Bombay Commands. The school circles are now numbered as follows: 1st Murree comprising Peshawar, Rawalpindi and Lahore districts; 2nd Kasauli, comprising Sirhind, Meerut, Bundelkhand and Narbada districts; 3rd Naini Tal, comprising Rohilkhand, Oudh, Allahabad and the Presidency districts, 4th Bangalore, comprising. Secunderabad, Madras, Belgaum, Bangalore and the Southern districts; 5th Rangoon, comprising Burma, Rangoon and Mandalay districts; 6th Poona, comprising all the districts in the Bombay Command.

In connection with the recent sanction accorded to Mr. Eliot's monsoon charts, writes a contemporary, it might be worth the while of Government to consider the advisability of attacking the secrets of the atmosphere in another direction in which we are quite as ignorant of what goes on, as in that of the horizontal area of the Indian Ocean to the south of us. Living as we do for the most part at the bottom of an enormous atmospheric ocean, and able at our ordinary hill-stations to observe only what is going on at a comparatively small height above it, inquiry has as yet been confined to what mathematicians would call two-dimensional space. As to what goes on in the third dimension and the really *upper* air we can arrive only at conjectures which may after all be quite erroneous. Thus, to mention one circumstance that might seriously modify any conclusions derived from Indian Ocean observations, the depth of a monsoon current may very possibly turn out to be one of the principal factors in determining its strength, rain-bearing qualities, and continuance, and it is impossible to arrive at a knowledge of this from ship's logs at sea. Numerous other problems, all having a more or less practical bearing, await their solution until we can sound our atmospheric ocean up to about 20,000 feet. And yet the means of doing so are not only at hand, but the cost is comparatively insignificant.

The overland telegraph line from Burma to China has worked fairly well, though it is now likely to be interrupted owing to disturbances. Messages have been got through to Pekin in the course of a single day.

The telegraph linking Kengtung to Burma is also in good working order, the breaks recently reported having all been repaired.

The vacation of the Calcutta High Court will begin on September 11th and end on November 20th. Mr. Justice Norris and Mr Justice Hill will be the Vacation Judges. There will not be the usual rush to England, as Sir Comer Petheram and Mr. Justice Gordon alone go home. The remainder of the Judges disperse to the various hill sanitariums; Sir H. T. Prinsep and Mr. Justice Macpherson probably going to Simla. Mr. Stevens, on the Court rising, will rejoin his appointment as Judicial Commissioner in the Central Provinces.

The revenue of Burma for the past year amounts to 245 lakhs, against 233 in the preceding year. The revenue of Lower Burma increased from 160 to 165 lakhs and that of Upper Burma from 72 to 80 lakhs. The land revenue shows a fair increase considering the adverse conditions of the early part of the year; while the fisheries show a decline.

The five Punjab rivers are in consequence of the rain of the past few days in full flood. The railway line from Peshawar to Delhi has suffered here and there. The country for miles between Saharanpur and Meerut is on either side of the railway embankment under water. At Ludhiana a special mail train is kept ready in case anything should happen to the bridge over the Sutlej.

The ex-Nawab of Tonk, who had been a political prisoner at Benares for years, died early on Friday morning. He was a very old man, and had been in failing health for some time. When all hope was given up a telegram was sent to Tonk, and two of his sons arrived in time to see their father before his death.

The Madras Government has sanctioned a scheme of the Inspector-General of Police for the grading of European Head Constables on the following rates of pay, viz., Rs. 50, 40, 35 and 30, to class the appointments on a general list for the Presidency and to allow each District its sanctioned number of appointments, but not of any particular grades. Promotion of the officers will depend on merit as well as seniority on the general list, as in the case of Inspectors.

During the quarter ending the 30th of June, the imports of India show a decrease of 75 lakhs and the exports a decrease of two crores, as compared with the same quarter of 1894. The falling off in exports included rice, copra, spices, and sugar. There was an increase in the wheat export of 84 lakhs,—44 in Bombay, 24 in Sind, and 16 in Bengal.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

The adjourned monthly meeting of the Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. G. W. Roughton presiding. There were also present:—Messrs. Abdulla M. Dharamsi, Badrudin bin Abdulla Kur, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. Bomanjee Pestonjee Master, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Cowasjee Hormusjee, T. W. Cuffe, Dr. Dominick A. D'Monte, Messrs. Dinsha Edulji Wacha, Fardunji Nasarwanji Bisni, Fazulbhoy Visram, P. J. Fitzgibbon, W. R. Hamilton, Hasambhai Visram, Charlestone Hewett, Harkissondas Nurrotumdas, Ibrahim Rahimtula, Ismail Jan Mahomed, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik, Messrs. Jaya Karadi Lingu, Kaikhosru Nasarwanji Bahadurji, Kaikhosro Nowroji Kabraji, Kaliandas Keshavdas, Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji, Kharsedji Nasarwanji Wadia, G. Lund, Manekshah J. Talyarkhan, Major A. B. Mein, Mr. Mulji Bhowanidas Bharbhaya, Professor O. V. Muller, Messrs. Nanabhai Navroji Katrak, Nowrosji Jehangir Gamadia, Pestonji Nasarwanji Wadia, the Hon. Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta, Messrs. Rahimtulla Khairaz, Sorabji Khursetji Dhondi, Dr. Acacio Gabriel Viegas, Messrs. R. H. Vincent, and Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandekar.

THE MALABAR HILL RESERVOIR.

The Corporation considered resolution of the Standing Committee, dated 17th July, 1895, as under:—"That letter to the Secretary, dated 15th instant, from the Acting Commissioner, be forwarded to the Corporation with the recommendation that sanction be given to the grant of Rs. 6,678 from surplus cash balance, to meet the cost of removing the old sand shingle from filter No. 1, Malabar Hill Reservoir, and of providing, in place thereof, 20,000 cubic feel of special filtering sand, 7,500 ditto of shingle, and 5,000 ditto of road metal, together with cost of rubble, masonry, &c.

Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar proposed that necessary sanction be given.

Mr. Abdulla M. Dharamsi proposed that the acting Commissioner be requested to arrange for experimental filtering at the Malabar Hill Reservoir till the end of November, 1895, and in accordance with the notice of motion, he moved in addition to Dr. Bhalchandra's resolution, for the experimental filtration, at a rate not exceeding 500 gallons per square yard per day. In support of his motion, Mr. Dharamsi referred to the circumstances under which the Municipal Commissioner first brought to the notice of the members of the Standing Committee the condition of the No. 1 filter-bed, the sand of which had been turned into mud, and to which a large quantity of vegetable matter was clinging, and the sanction given by the committee to take steps to renew the sand, and otherwise remedy the evil. He (Mr. Dharamsi) regretted that some of the members of the Corporation did not consider the question of the filtration of the water in a fair and equitable spirit but on the contrary evinced a spirit of opposition and cantankerousness. He begged that the two "schools," or rather the two parties, that were advocating one system or the other, would approach the question in a fair spirit and in the interest of the city, without exhibiting a spirit of factiousness. There would be no harm done, if the experiment proposed by him was tried during the ensuing three months, when on account of the monsoon, there was not such a large quantity of water required as in the hot and other seasons, and when the two-and-a-half or three million gallons of water required could be passed through the renovated filters, about four million gallons of water being required during the fair season. In order to give four million gallons to the city, which was their ordinary requirement from the reservoir, they were required to filter at the rate of 1,100 million gallons, the result of filtration with such an extraordinary pressure being that large holes were made in the filter-beds, and practically the water passed in its original state without being subjected to the cleaning process. The vegetable matter and other impurities without being arrested on the surface passed into the distributing basin, and when that water was analyzed it was found that the filtration was practically useless. Therefore, instead of passing the water through the filtration beds at the rate of about a thousand or eleven hundred million gallons per square yard per day, they should try to pass it at an experimental measure at the rate of five hundred million gallons, and they would then be able to know if there was any better effect produced on their water-supply, which was so very unwholesome, particularly in the hot season that people living on Malabar Hill, had to resort to well water for culinary and drinking purposes. It was, perhaps, apprehended by some members that this the thin end of the wedge for the construction of additional filter-beds, but that was certainly not the direct object of his motion, which contemplated only an experiment which would not cost them any additional expenditure. It was stated by Mr. Wacha that because he had in the present pursued a line of policy, which was to act in accordance with the advice given by the executive, he (Mr Dharamsi) had changed his tactics, and that he wanted to throttle anything that was said at the Corporation. (Laughter.)

Mr. Wacha: I have never said so at the meeting of the Corporation.

Mr. Dharamsi: But you want to show that to the public elsewhere. Mr. Dharamsi, continuing his remarks said that the system of filtration in Europe, America, and in some of the chief towns of India, such as Ajmere and Baroda was the one, which he advocated and if they wished to have pure water devoid of any vegetable, or other impurities they should not allow the water to be passed through the filter-beds at a rate higher than the one mentioned in this motion a rate which had been fixed by experts after a long and deliberate trial. They would also get this advantage if his motion were carried that the experiment without putting them to any additional cost would once for all settle the question of constructing extra filter-beds in the reservoir, and would throw additional light on the question.

Mr. Fitzgibbon seconded the motion. He remarked that water passed through the filter-beds at such an extraordinary pressure as eleven hundred million gallons per square yard per day defeated the object with which the filter-beds were constructed. The bacteria together with the other impurities were thus forced into the sand and it was impossible to clean the filter-beds in an ordinary manner, and they were obliged to renew them afterwards at a heavy cost.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mehta moved an adjournment of the debate on the ground that as the question was likely to provoke a good deal of interest it should be postponed till the next meeting, Mr. Dharamsi's speech having already taken up nearly an hour and a quarter.

The Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal seconded the motion for the adjournment of the debate.

Mr. Dharamsi said that he would be unable to be present at the next meeting, on account of some other engagement, and as he was desirous of hearing what the other speakers said and if necessary to reply to their arguments, the debate had better be adjourned to some other date.

Mr. Wacha said that he was against Mr. Dharamsi having the monopoly of the whole discussion on the question. Mr. Dharamsi thought that he was the only infallible authority on the subject. (Laughter.)

Mr. Dharamsi replied that he did not want to have any monopoly but he simply desired that the debate be resumed at the adjourned meeting on Monday. He was not opposed to the adjournment. Mr. Mehta having agreed to the suggestion to put off the debate till Monday, his motion was put to the vote and carried *nem. con.*

A QUESTION OF THE PRESIDENT'S POWER.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta in accordance with the notice of motion given by him moved "That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to take the joint opinion of counsel (of whom the Hon'ble Acting Advocate-General shall be one) on the following points: (*a*) Whether the Corporation has power, under the Municipal Act to provide at their discretion for the lighting of streets or places other than public streets. (*b*) Whether the President of the Corporation has power to rule that a motion or proposition, otherwise in order, shall not be submitted to the Corporation on the ground that in his opinion it is *ultra vires*, or not within the authority of the Corporation to pass. (*c*) Whether the Corporation is concluded by such ruling or not."

The motion was brought forward in consequence of a ruling of the Corporation held on the 15th July, under the following circumstance. Dr. Bhalchandra proposed that in reply to their petitions, dated 20th and 25th March last respectively, the residents of Nawiwady and Khetwady Lane be informed that the lanes would be continued to be lighted in future at the public cost, and that the resolution of the Standing Committee, dated 19th June, 1895, be recorded. Mr. Dinshaw Wacha said that before proposing an amendment, he wished to ask for the President's ruling as to whether, after it had been brought to the notice of the Corporation that expenditure, such as that proposed in the Standing Committee's resolution was not warranted under the terms of the Municipal Act, it was competent for the Corporation to pass such a resolution as that now before them. The President said that, although he held a very strong opinion on the point raised, he would be glad to hear the opinion of the councillors. After discussion the President said that, if he was wrong in his ruling, nothing would be easier than for some councillor to give notice of motion with a view to the decision he was about to give being called in question; but that being so, he (the President) stated that in his opinion the motion could not be considered, and carried because it was illegal. First of all he invited attention to the definition in the Act of the word "street." The Act laid it down that "street" includes any highway and any causeway over which the public have a right of passage or access, or have passed and had access uninterruptedly for a period of twenty years. Now it seemed very doubtful, whether these lanes were streets at all. Even if they were, they certainly were not public streets as defined by the succeeding para. of the same section, whereby public street was defined to mean "any street heretofore levelled, paved, channelled, sewered, or repaired by the Corporation and any street, which became a public street under any of the provisions of this Act." It was not even contended that these lanes came within that definition, or that they were not private streets. The section which related to lighting was 330, and that directed that the Commissioner should take measures for lighting in a suitable manner, the "public streets." The sections, which permitted of expenditure from the Municipal fund, were 61, 62, and 63, and 61 limited the expenditure for the lighting of streets, to those which were public." It had been contended that the permissive provisions of Section 63, namely, the expenditure "on any measure not hereinbefore specially named, likely to promote public safety," would allow of expenditure on lighting of streets, which were not public streets. But applying the ordinary rules of construing acts of the Legislature, he must hold that, if it had been intended that private streets or lanes might be lighted at Municipal expenses, the intention would, having regard to other sections, have been expressed in the Act, and the general clause referred to could not apply. He ruled that the motion was one which, if carried, would be illegal, inasmuch as it would commit the Corporation to expenditure that was not authorised by the Act. He could not, therefore, allow the motion to be placed before the meeting.

After explaining the above circumstances, Mr. Mehta in submitting his motion referred to Sections 61 and 63 of the Municipal Act, and said that although it was the practice of the various Presidents, who were elected to the chair, to give rulings both with regard to the procedure as well as the substance of the proposition, it was high time that the Corporation should ascertain if the President had the power to reject a proposition and prevent the Corporation from further dealing with the same. The President had certain powers given under the Act to decide all points of procedure, but the question was whether he could himself decide if the Corporation had the power to deal with a particular subject and rule it on his own opinion to be *ultra vires* and thus stop the Corporation from dealing with the subject altogether.

Mr. Dinshaw Wacha seconded the motion.

Mr. T. W. Cuffe agreed with the first portion of Mr. Mehta's motion to obtain counsel's opinion in the first question, but he objected to counsel's opinion being taken in the second question, stating that no President with a due regard to the responsibility of his office would allow a proposition which he considered illegal to be put.

Mr. Dharamsi observed that in his opinion the President's ruling in question was correct, but nothing would be lost by settling the question once for all by taking counsel's opinion thereon.

Mr. Mulji Barbhaya and Mr. Hamilton considered the motion to be of great importance, and urged the advisability of submitting it for counsel's opinion so that the question might be settled permanently.

The motion was then put to vote and carried *nem. con.*

THE POLICE CHARGES.

The Corporation next considered letter, dated 26th July, 1895, from the Acting Chief Secretary to Government to the President on the subject of the Corporation's representation with regard to certain items included in the account of the annual expenses of the city police. The letter which has already been published in these columns was, on the motion of Mr. Mehta, forwarded to the Committee of the Corporation appointed on the 22nd April last, to consider the question.

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday next.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED, MADRAS.

The general plan of the building and distribution of space was arranged by Mr. E. F. Strauack, the Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank. The area of the site being limited and the cost of obtaining additional ground being expensive, as it would [illegible]sitate the purchase and demolition of [illegible] sidered best to increase in altit[illegible] storeyed house. The basement and first floors [illegible] devoted for warehouse purposes are made fire proof with rolled steel beams and joists and brick arches supported on cast iron columns. The third floor and terrace roof will be supported by steel beams and teak joists with brick on edge concrete terracing, plastered ceiling and floored with encaustic tiles. The second floor will be the public office and the place where the business of the bank will be carried on. It will also contain the Board Room and Secretary's Office. The third floor will be the residence for the European Assistants of the Bank.

With a view to economising space walls are only to be erected on the exterior and, where actually necessary inside, the main part of internal structure will be supported by cast iron columns, the weight of the floors and roof being transmitted to these by steel girders. The foundations will be carried down to a depth of 7ft., the bottom of which will consist of a bed of concrete 3ft. thick, composed of lime mortar, mixed with equal quantities of broken brick and stone. The foundations for the columns will be detached, the concrete bed and brick footing being carefully proportioned in area to the weight to come upon them. The walls will be of red brick pointed on the exterior with dressings of light grey Sholingher stone. The shafts of the columns in the "facade" will be of dark grey Palaveram stone. The upper main cornice will consist of Sholingher stone brackets carrying Cuddapah slabs. These over-hanging cornices, or more properly called eaves, give a character to Indian buildings and it is noticeable as a favourite mode of finishing Government buildings at Madras of late, which is pleasing and effective and inexpensive. The cornice will be surmounted by a perforated parapet with pedestals at intervals. The upper storeys to contain the office and residence are lofty and provided with large windows in the North and South sides. The East side will have a deep verandah to afford shade from the sun with lofty doorways which will secure full benefit of the sea breezes which will blow over the screen partitions dividing the Officers' rooms, and afford ample light and ventilation throughout the building.

The cast iron columns, girders and other metal fittings are to be supplied by Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas of Bombay, and the Directors of the Bank have entrusted the construction of the building to T. Numberumal Chetty, a graduate of the Madras University. Although belonging to a community who as a rule are Merchants and Tradesmen, he has turned his attention to building contracting. Possessing large credit, and having the tact and ability to deal with native workmen, he can command labour to a considerable extent. He has within the last few years undertaken large Public works and has completed them to satisfaction.—"Indian Engineering."

THE NATIONAL BANK DEFALCATION CASE.

Mr. Advocate Dornhorst delivered, according to the acting Judge, a very able and powerful address on behalf of the prisoner. Judgment was reserved, and on Wednesday, Mr. Templer, in the presence of a full Court, delivered his verdict, finding the accused guilty on the third count, namely, criminal breach of trust in respect of a sum of Rs. 1,700, the proceeds of a cheque paid in by the witness Mohamado Cassim. Mr. Templer sentenced the accused to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment.—*Times of Ceylon.*

The following specimen of high-class journalism is from *Indian Engineering*:—

"Tree-felling.—Complaining of the difficulty in procuring the services of a feller to cut down two *sawmi* trees, the *witty* editor of the *Nilgiri News* delegates the labour to the Chairman as just the figure to wield an axe. If this feller would but peep into a well, he would not find any reason to congratulate himself on his personal attractions. The searchers of Darwin's missing link should look up Ootacamund."

The Mandalay paper hears from Bhamo of another tragedy. "Our informant tells us that an officer of one of the Burma Battalions had gone away on leave and left his house in charge of an orderly. This man was ordered to drill, which he flatly refused, and after this barricaded himself in the officer's house armed with his master's Winchester repeating rifle, together with 50 rounds of ammunition, and threatened all those who came to capture him with death. Every inducement was made to the man to surrender himself but with no avail, and he was given till 6 in the evening for this purpose, but as he seemed to be quite obdurate a further extension of 15 minutes was given him, with the alternative that on failure of compliance he would be shot. On the expiry of the 15 minutes scaling parties were found making for the doors, provided with all the implements for effecting an entry, when a party who was making an entry through one of the windows found the man dead, probably by his own hand, as a wound penetrating from the chest in his back was discovered."

THE PILGRIM SHIPS' BILL.

The following is the text of a petition to the Viceroy, forwarded by Hajee Ismail Ishak, broker of pilgrims' ships, residing at Bombay:—

Most humbly showeth,—That your Excellency's memorialist has been carrying on the business of pilgrims' ship broker for the last twenty-six years, and during this period has had the opportunities of voyaging with the pilgrims between Jeddah and Bombay for more than twenty times. This long experience in the business has afforded him a full knowledge of the sufferings, to which the hajees are exposed on boardship; and now as the benign British Government have proposed to pass a Pilgrim Ships Act, your memorialist has thought it opportune to lay before your Excellency certain facts touching the troubles and inconveniences of the pilgrims on boardships, with a hope that some provisions may be introduced into the said Act, ensuring the comfort and well-being of the pilgrims during the voyage, to secure which the Government have been trying might and main since a long time passed, and have paid lakh of rupees to Messrs. Thomas Cook and Sons, but to no purpose. Your memorialist apprehends that his humble and individual voice might find no place in the category of the opinions, which are likely to come in hosts from other quarters, however, trusting that the justice-loving Government would not look to the position of the person who says, but would give due consideration to "what is said," and being confident that his statements will be borne out by the testimony of every hajee who has gone to Jeddah from Bombay in a pilgrim vessel, he has ventured to present this humble memorial, with the simple object of seeing his co-religionists, the hajees' relieved from the hardships they suffer at the hands of the owners and charterers of the ships, who for the sake of earning little more money forget altogether the rules of humanity and fellow-feeling.

(2) The first great inconvenience the hajees are exposed to is, that they themselves and their luggages are being located, on both the 'tween decks and upper decks pell-mell, inasmuch as that scarcely any room is left vacant for a man to walk from one end of the ship to the other. The cook-rooms and the privies for all the passengers being on the front part of the ship, the hajees, their women, and children, utter strangers to sea-voyage, find a good deal of difficulties for moving to and fro the ship, with their cooking-pots, the raw and cooked food, and the firewood in their hands. It generally happens that they fall down on the other fellow-passengers lying on their way, whereby the poor fellows are injured and their victuals spoiled; and when rough weather and rain happens to commence, the occupiers of the upper decks rush in hot haste, with their bags and baggages, into the 'tween decks, to the great risk of their fellow-passengers. This great inconvenience may be removed if fittings be provided in each pilgrim vessel like those provided in her Majesty's troopships for soldiers and the ships carrying coolies from Madras and Calcutta to Mauritius and other sugar plantations. These fittings should be made removable, and can be used in pilgrim season only. By providing such fittings instead of sixteen square feet space, as proposed in the Bill, twelve square feet space for each passenger will be quite sufficient, as he will have the same space below his planks, where he can place his kit with safety, and men can move from one end of the ship to the other with ease between the fittings, even though the ship be moving; and no stronger man can usurp the space of a weaker hajee. There is also another advantage by these fittings, that the luggages of the hajees will be saved from being damaged by sea-water coming in 'tween decks from the port-holes which are kept open for the purpose of ventilation. By this means the passengers will be greatly at home, and the space less occupied. In addition to this, if the upper deck is kept clear of all encumbering extra articles, which can be kept in the lower hole, it will, to a very great extend, help the preservation of the health of the hajees, who can take fresh air on the upper deck. In the 'tween decks there is a space near boiler and engine, called bunker, where about 100 persons are being thrusted by the ship-owners, and the helpness hajees having no other room, are compelled to occupy it: and thus they are placed day and night in a hell-fire, and streams of perspiration flow from their bodies, and thereby they become liable to the attacks of dangerous diseases. Therefore the space about the boiler and engine may not be measured, and may not be allowed for passengers, but can be utilised for keeping goods or extra kit.

(3) The first-class passengers' case is even worse than the third-class passengers. The persons who take first-class tickets are mostly nawabs, zamindars, and other well-to-do people from India, with their purdah ladies and children. They pay first-class fare to secure comfort during their voyage, but on the contrary they find themselves in a regular prison. The saloon, which is not measured and kept clear in all the vessels for the absolute use of first-class passengers, is given up to other passengers in pilgrim ships. Consequently, the saloon is filled up with luggages and the men in such a manner that the inmates of the first-class rooms cannot go out of their "camras." Particularly the purdah ladies are put to a very great inconvenience on this account, and are compelled to remain in the very small room they occupy, and have no place for breathing fresh air. The upper part of the cabin, called poop, which is also to be kept clear for first and second class passengers' use, and is not measured, is likewise given up to the third-class passengers, who pay something more than the third-class fare. Hence the first and second class passengers are placed in a very awkward position, notwithstanding their paying more money. Your Excellency's memorialist, therefore, prays that a provision may also be made in the Pilgrim Ships Act that the saloon and the poop should be kept clear, simply for the use of the first and second, class passengers, and that only first, second and third class tickets be issued, and no poop or saloon tickets be sold to any passenger.

(4) The distribution of firewood daily to each and every pilgrim is also a source of very great inconvenience to them. Every man rushes to take his share of fuel, and tries to be the early recipient. The tumult and confusion created thereby needs no description. On obtaining their shares of fuel, they carry it to their places, and thence, with their cooking pots, raw food, water and fuel, they proceed to the cook-room, falling down and getting up, on their way. On reaching the fire-place each passenger is obliged to ignite his own fuel, and get his food cooked in as little a time as possible, and then hastily, putting out his fuel with water, takes back his remaining steeped firewood and improperly-cooked food to his resting-place with the same difficulty as he went. On his leaving the fire-place, another man goes there, and kindles his fuel in the fire-place, which was steeped by water by the preceding cooker; takes long time to get his fire ready for the purpose of cooking. Thus a good deal of time is being lost in again and again igniting and putting out the fires, and thereby not getting their food in time and well-cooked, and by swallowing improperly-cooked food they are subjected to diarrhœa and the like diseases in the steamer itself. If instead of distributing firewood to each passenger, a sufficient quantity of firewood of everyday consummation, be placed near the fire-place, daily, according to the number of passengers, the pilgrims will be saved from the above troubles, and each hajee will find the fire-place ready hot for cooking his food soon, and will not have to lose his time in obtaining his share of fuel, and for kindling the fire and taking and re-taking his firewood in his arms everyday.

(5) The distribution of one gallon of water every day to each pilgrim is also carried on in a most objectionable manner. Two men are only entrusted with the task: one works at the pump, and the other distributes the water. This distribution to thousands of hajees cannot be work of an hour or two, it lasts from morning till 4 o'clock in the afternoon. From this it is clear enough what a great inconvenience the pilgrims may have been experiencing for cooking their food and for meeting the other necessary wants of themselves, their families, and their children. In this respect the Government may be pleased to provide that a sufficient staff of men be employed for distributing water within 9 o'clock in the morning.

(6) A cry is raised by the owners of the pilgrim ships, that by allowing sixteen square feet space to each passenger, as proposed in the Pilgrim Ship Bill, the rate of tickets will be enhanced, and consequently the poor people will not be able to go to hajj; but as far as your Excellency's memorialist can think, the plea does not appear to be a valid one, since there is no fixed rates of tickets. The rates are always fluctuating. When a large number of hajees happen to come down to Bombay the rate of third class ticket is raised to Rs. 50, Rs. 60, or sometimes Rs. 70 or Rs. 80 and when there is no hajj the rate goes down to Rs. 10 or Rs. 7 rupees per head. The steamer owner, or charterers try and manage to bring in the poor hajees from the nooks and corners of the city by ringing the bells morning and evening. This being the case, there is no fear whatsoever of the poor pilgrims being deprived of their hajj. At the time when there was no steam communication, and sailing vessels were plying between Bombay and Jeddah these very so-called poor hajees used to pay up to Rs. 65 per head, and now too, when the rate of ticket goes high, they somehow or other manage to pay that much.

In conclusion your Excellency's memorialist most humbly solicits for the due consideration on the subjects specified above, and, as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

Bombay, Aug. 10.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a botton." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allay all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentry and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

The fish known as the torpedo or electric ray, which, like the electric eel, the malapterurus, and several other fishes, discharges a current of electricity at its enemies, was lately studied by Marey, who proved that the electrical discharge was not continuous, but intermittent, or, rather, that it took the form of waves which, when represented graphically, were not unlike the teeth of a saw, the wave rising gradually on one side, and then sinking suddenly on the other.

M. d'Arsonval has recently measured the strength of the current from a torpedo about a foot in diameter, provoked by pressing its fin, and found it to be 8 amperes, with an electric motive force of 12 volts. The current illuminated some incandescent lamps, and excited an induction coil, making it yield sparks several inches long. The discharge lasted for 1-10th second, and numbered about 10, succeeding each other every 1-100th second, but growing feebler. In one experiment he isolated the electric organ, and stimulated it by the nerves, but only got one shock. The resistance of the organ, which varies from 1.8 to 2.5 ohms, is increased after the discharge.

According to Herr Otto Ammon, the Japanese nobility are Akkadians, like the race of ancient Babylon, and superior to the common people. Hence, too, the Japanese victory over the Chinese. These Akkadians, moreover, are a long-headed (dolichocephalic) race, and Herr Ammon, like many North German anthropologists, where the type is common, considers the long-headed races superior to the others. Probably Herr Ammon's views are to be explained by the fact that he possesses a long head himself. Long ears are doubtless a merit among donkeys. Why it is the North German anthropologists, as a rule, overlook the fact that many of Germany's greatest men were Bavarians, Saxons and other South German broadheads? If the Greeks were mainly long-heads, the Romans were chiefly broad-heads. If Moltke was a long-head, what is Bismarck? This question of relative superiority is an open one, and, moreover, as we nowhere find a pure race in history or in existence now, we must allow for the mysterious chemistry of crossment which is so improving in live stock and plants.

In a former paragraph on the popular mistake of regarding the Germans as all one race, commonly called Teutons, we mentioned the fact that Goethe Schiller, and many of the greatest Germans, were really South Germans, who in the main are quite a different stock from the long-headed North-western Germans of Hanover. We also threw out the suggestion that probably Bismarck himself was of the broad-headed type, our opinion being formed on a study of his portraits and busts. It appears to have been correct, for the head of the great Chancellor has now been measured in the scientific manner.

The meaurements were taken, in the first place for the statue by Schaper, the sculptor. The length of the cranium from front to rear, according to the anthropological rules, is 212 millimetres (about 8.3 inches), the width across the temples is 170 millimetres (6.6 inches), making the cephalic index about 80. Bismarck's is, therefore, a "broad," not a "long," head; in other words, he is bracycephalic, not dolichocephalic, like the English, and, indeed, all the British peoples. These dimensions are so extraordinary that Bismarck is practically a "macrocephal." The mean dimensions of 30 scientific men of Carlsruhe was only 195 millimetres (7½ inches) by 155 millimetres (16 inches). Of 2,500 recruits measured at Baden-Baden, only one had a head more than 200 millimetres (barely 8 inches) length. Bismarck's skull has a capacity of 1,965 cubic centimetres (about 120 cubic inches), whereas the mean of 245 German skulls was found to be 1,478 cubic centimetres (90 cubic inches), and the largest 1,860 cubic centimetres (113 cubic inches). The weight of the Chancellor's brain is 1,867 grammes (4.1 lbs.), or 35 per cent. heavier than that of the average European. Judging by the busts of Caesar, he also possessed an abnormally large brain. The prominence of the frontal region and swelling out of the temples is very remarkable.

No fewer than 1,387 persons were treated for hydrophobia in the Pasteur Institute in Paris last year, and of these only 7 died. England sent more patients last year than previously, a fact which shows that, in spite of scepticism, not to say sneers, at the method, we avail ourselves of it more and more. Some 226 foreigners were treated in the Institute last year, including Greeks, Russians, Turks, Egyptians, and Hindoos.

Just as trepanning was practised by the men of the Stone Age, so transfusion of the blood was known to the ancient Egyptians. Hierophilus refers to it in his treatise on anatomy. Ovid seems to speak of it and Pope Innocent VIII. (1482-92) was subject to the operation. After that, however, transfusion was forgotten until Harvey discovered the circulation of the blood. It was a monk of Lorraine, Dom Robert des Gabets of St. Vanne, who finally introduced it, by performing an operation at the monastery of St. Arnou in 1650.

The United States Weather Bureau are devoting special attention to lightning flashes. Mr. M'Adie, in particular, is engaged in photographing them, and measuring their duration by means of a revolving photographic plate, on which the flash draws a curve. A report will shortly be published by the Bureau, containing among other information, a paper by Mr. M'Adie on protection from lightning, with statistics showing that the five months from April to September are the most dangerous for lightning stroke. The report confirms our previous supposition that many persons have died from lightning stroke through lack of proper treatment, and ignorance of the fact that animation is frequently suspended, owing to the sudden arrest of the lung and heart muscles by the action of the electric discharge. Dr. Goelet's book, "How to deal with Apparent Death from Electric Shock," is the best authority.

A French scientific journal signals the existence of a magnificent oak tree in the forest of Vacheresse, near Marigny les Bains (Vosges). It is known as the Oak of the Partisans, from the fact that the "partisans" mustered there in 1634 and 1646, while the Royal Army laid siege to La Mothe. The tree is over 100 feet in height, and 40 feet in girth. It is certainly over 1,000 years old, and begins to wither at the crown.

The French Government have been trying railway waggons in which all the metal work except the wheels and couplings are of aluminium. The saving in weight on an ordinary train by the use of this metal is estimated at upwards of 30 tons.

Electricians (amateur and professional) will find the resistance box with galvanometer and testing battery all combined, which has been devised by MM. Arnoux and Chauvin, very useful. It is a small portable resistance box, having a suspended coil galvanometer in the lid, and a scale which is mounted on the edge of the box.

An American scientific journal reports that fossil remains of a sea monster have been unearthed in Cherokee Strip, Kansas, and are to be examined by a naturalist of the Smithsonian Institution. The head, bill, some vertebrae, and the flippers are fairly sound. The sockets of the eyes are 4 feet in diameter, and the diameter of the skull is nearly 9 feet. The pointed bill is 12 feet long; the vertebrae are one foot "square," and one rib is nearly 14 feet long, and 33 inches in girth. There are also two triangular bones of unknown use, 3½ by 12 feet in dimensions.

America seems to have caught an epidemic of scientific endowment. Mr. Archibald, of Syracuse University, has offered £30,000 towards the building of a Hall of Science. The same University has been offered £22,000 towards a new medical college. The John Hopkins University has lately had a lectureship in geology endowed by Mrs. Williams, in memory of her husband, Professor G. H. Williams, and Sir Archibald Geikie is invited to be the first lecturer. The New York Botanic Garden has received £50,000 from twenty-two donors, including Mr. Andrew Carnegie and Mr. Rockefeller. The City of New York is to raise £100,000 by bonds for building purposes, and provide 250 acres of land in Bronx Park to complete the garden, which will be of the first order. Other munificent endowments, both in the United States and Canada, were recently mentioned in this column.

The Municipal Council of Paris and the General Council of the Seine have presented two gold medals to Dr. Roux, the pupil of Pasteur, who has helped to introduce the anti-toxic method of treating diphtheria and other diseases by injecting "immunised" serum into the blood.

Lippmann has received the prize of £480 awarded every six years by the Paris Societe d' Encouragement for his method of photographing colours. Mr. F. Osmond has received £80 for his microscopic analysis of steel. The grand gold medal of the Society has been awarded to the ComiteT' Afrique Francais.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline, being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 13, Farringdon Road London, England.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

The following is the Report of the Committee for the half-year ending 30th June to be submitted to the General Meeting to be held in the Pavilion on Monday the 12th day of August:—

The total number of members of the Gymkhana is 1,278, of whom 347 were resident on 30 June 1895. Of new members 69 have been elected during the past-half year; and 13 members have resigned. There were also 54 honorary members elected during the half-year.

At the last General Meeting, held on the 25th day of February 1895, the Committee for the year was elected by ballot, the result being as follows, viz:—Honourable L. H. Bayley, President; N. R. Oliver, Joint Honorary Secretary and Treasurer; W. C. Symes, Joint Honorary Secretary; A. G. Stephen, Boats Secretary; J. Stiven, Bowls Secretary; H. Reynolds, Cricket Secretary; W. E. Young, Golf Secretary; C. H. S. Boggs, Lawn Tennis Secretary; F. A. Prevost, Polo Secretary; Captain S. C. U. Smith, R.A., Racquets Secretary; H. John, Football Secretary; H. E. E. Procter, W. Marray and R. Kennedy additional members

The following changes have taken place in the committee:—

President.—To the regret of all, our President of 20 years, Mr. Justice Bayley, has resigned on leaving for Europe. Since the foundation of the Club, Mr. Bayley has always shown the greatest interest in all matters connected with the Gymkhana, and his loss will be felt in every branch of sport. A dinner given in his honour in the Town Hall by the Members of the Gymkhana the night before he left for England, was well attended

Cricket Secretary.—Mr. B. J. B. Stephens undertook the duties of Cricket Secretary in the place of Mr. H. Reynolds, who resigned.

Golf Secretary.—Mr. Marshall F. Reid undertook the duties of Golf Secretary on Mr. W. E. Young's departure from Bombay.

Joint Secretary.—Mr. T. W. Birkett undertook the duties on Mr. W. C. Symes' departure for Europe.

Additional Member.—Mr. F. C. Marræ accepted the invitation of the Committee to join as an additional member.

Cricket.—The usual Gymkhana matches have been arranged as well as a match between the Presidency and the Parsees in Bombay with a return match at Poona. The visit of the Madras eleven in the cold weather was a welcome incident, and the match was a great success. There appear to be more members than usual practising at the nets, while in the matches played up to the present the XI has been very fairly successful. The ground has been playing well and unless the weather interferes very much with the cricket in the future the season should be a prosperous one.

Polo.—Polo has been better supported during the hot weather and rains than usual.

Racquets.—During the past half-year the Racquets Court has been largely patronised. During May, the Court was thoroughly done up, the floor and walls repaired and painted, and the whole of the roof renewed. The result has been very satisfactory as the light in the Court has been greatly improved, and there has been little or no leakage during the rains. The improvements cost about Rs 1,060

Lawn Tennis.—Lawn Tennis has flourished during the past 6 months: entries for all the open events showed a large increase on the past few years, and the number of entries for the handicap was a record.

The following were the winners of the various Tournaments:—Western India Championship, Singles, Mr. P. Fisher, Doubles, Captain H. Anderson and Mr A. J. Brooks, Marryat Cup, Captain H. Anderson, Handicap. Singles, Mr. W. Reid, Doubles, Messrs, H E Chappel and T. B Peterkin.

Boating.—The boats have been removed to Bandora for the monsoon months as usual. A complete supply of new oars and sculls has been obtained from England. The boats have been thoroughly over-hauled and are in good condition. The number of rowing members is increasing, and it has been found possible to organise four, pair oar and sculling races which have attracted a fair number of entries. The thanks of the Gymkhana are due to the B. B and C. I. Railway Company for accommodating the boats in their shed at Colaba during the cold weather and for granting tickets at reduced fares to rowing members proceeding to Bandora.

Golf.—The competitions during the first six months of 1895 were unusually numerous. The Blackheath Gold Medal was won by Mr. E. F. Nicholson, the Wimbledon Cup by Dr. D. McDonald and the St. George's Gold Medal by Mr. J. Stiven. In the final competition for the "Forty-twa" Medal Mr. C. Worthington and Dr. D. McDonald tied and divided the prize. The Captain and the Honorary Secretary each offered a small gold medal; the first was given for a series of scratch competitions, and it was won by Mr. E. F. Nicholson: the second was given for a series of handicap competitions, and it was won by Mr. C. H. S. Boggs. A silver putter, presented by Admiral Kennedy was won by Mr. T. D. Mackenzie, and a silver cleek presented by Her Excellency Lady Sandhurst was won by Mr. P. G. Clark. The medal for the record score of the year was won by Dr. D. McDonald.

Sky Races.—A two day's meeting was held in January, which was a decided success in every way. Fields were very good all round, and the attendance was greater than usual.

Football.—Football is now in full swing, and there is every hope of the Gymkhana having a good team this year for the Tournament.

The date of the Tournament has been fixed for the week ending 14th September and a fair number of entries is expected.

The present holders of the Challenge Cup are the Welsh Regiment at Secunderabad.

Bowls.—As usual in the off season the green has been but little used during the last six months.

Badminton has again only met with moderate support.

A Statement of Assets and Liabilities and the Balance Sheet for the past half-year are attached.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 13.

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.)

For Judgment.

852—Chalk W and B—Ramdee Morarjee vs John Edward Ellis—Ardeshir H and D

857—Bhaishanker and K—L W G Rivett-Carnac vs Goculdas Sobhanmal and others—Ardesher H and D

(Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

856—Craigie L and O—Bai Motlibai vs Cooverjee Hirjee alias Cooverjee Muljee and others—Payne G and S—Part heard.

857—Crawford B and Co—The Municipal Corporation of Bombay vs Cooverjee Hirjee alias Cooverjee Mulji and others—Payne G and S.

858—Dikshit and H—Sam Raojee Jambhikar vs Paladas Subkhern—Payne G and S.

862—Thakurdas D and C—Bai Manbai and others vs Goolam Hoosein Moorjee and another—Payne G and S.

873—Wadia and G—Edulji Hormasjee Batliwalla vs Cassum Hajee Metha—Roughton and B

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice BUDROODIN TYABJEE.)

For Judgment.

233—Little and Co—L Rivet-Carnac vs Hajee Ebrahim Hajee Wydina—Ardeshir H and D

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Causes.

578-94—Bicknell M and M—Shreeram Mota vs Moolchand Tullockchand and another

125-95—Nanu and H—Nusserwanjee Framjee Kanny and another vs Hajee Oosman Taher Mahomed and others—Khunderao M

203-95—In person—Rangildas Tribhowandas vs Utumaram Icharam and another—M H Khan

248-95—Roughton and B—The Mody Bay Iron Works Company, Ld vs Sukari Effendi and another

292-95—Little and Co—Mahomed Abdool Hoosein and another vs Ganesh Gopal Purbut—H S Dikshit

303-95—In person—Canjee Parbat and others vs Sha Virpar Doongesey

316-95—In person—Jugroop Heerajee and others vs Foowa Dhoopajee

317-95—Chalk W and S—Kanojee Moonsey and others vs S A S Mahomed Kasuyar Taragan and others

318-95—Mansukhlal D and J—Cursondas Vulubhdas vs Mir Ebrahim Hafooz—Janardhan and A.

331-95—Nanu and H—Dinshaw Nowrojee Bode vs Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Bode and another—Nanu and H.

333-95—Framjee M and M—Oomedram Mayachand and another vs Sorabjee Dinshawjee Ghaswalla.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

31-35—In person—Dhunraj Moorlidhar Bias vs Rahimtoola Moosabhoy.

Postponed Long Causes.

346-94—K D Shroff—Khan Mahomed Suliman vs Noor Mahomed Sullay Mahomed and others—Khunderao and S—Part heard.

Defended New Long Causes.

217-95—K J Mantri Keshrichand Khimchand vs Bhaichand Dayabhai—M N Saklatwalla.

213-95—In person—Gangabai vs Vasudeo Ramchandra Rajwadkar—Khunderao S

284-95—James Peace Crushnarao Pandurang vs Atmaram Sewba and another—Khunderao S.

29-2890-95—Bicknell M and M—Purshotum Gopinath and others vs Goolam Hoosein Mooljeebhai and another—Payne G and S.

Postponed Long Causes.

609-94—J C Cama—Hoosman Hajee Jakaria vs Abdoola Hajee Jakaria and others—Crawford B and Co.

393-94—M N Saklatwalla—Chimnabai and others vs Moreshwar Nanabhai and another—Daphtary and F.

473-94—M H Khan—Rehmoobhoy Habibbhoy vs Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy—Mansuklal D and J.

1-95—Mansuklal D and J—Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy vs Rahimbhoy Habibbhoy—M H Khan.

102-95—M H Khan—Rahimbhoy Habibbhoy vs Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy—Mansuklal D and J.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 12.

FROM GLASGOW.

Aston Hall s—10 cases blacking, A Sumsoodin

Clan Maclean s—200 cases whisky, C Phillimore and Co

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Aston Hall s—4 cases plate glass, A Noorbhoy

Karamania s—40 cases stout, D Cowasjee

FROM LONDON.

Leander s—56 packages provisions, soap, &c, D Dadabhoy; 24 cases provisions, &c, Minocher Kooka and Co; 54 cases oilmenstores, &c, H Maneckjee

Bengal s—7 cases medicine, &c, Heerjee Mooljee and Co; 16 packages stationery, medicine, glassware, &c, The Army and Navy Co-operative Society; 60 cases oilmenstores, &c, and 100 cases brandy, D Cowasjee; 80 cases gin, Phipson and Co

FROM HAMBURG.

Rheinfels s—16 bales printing paper, M A M Shurufally

Gutenfels s—1 pipe sherry, D Cowasjee

FROM ANTWERP.

Ehrenfels s—21 bales paper, M A M Shurufally

Europa s—150 boxes candles, N Heptullabhoy

FROM TRIESTE.

Orion s—5 bales printing paper, M A M Shurufally

FROM CHARENTE.

Bengal s—1,145 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Bengal s—25 cases still hock, Phipson and Co; 66 cases geneva, D Cowasjee

FROM NEW YORK.

Aston Hall s—21 packages clocks, E Heptoola; 36 packages clocks, M Gangjee and Co

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lather, Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s s Abkar, 1,440 tons, Captain G J W Baldwin sailed yesterday for Mauritius, with a general cargo and 40 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's s s Dwarka, 760 tons, Captain J C Tice, will sail to-day for Karachi, with a general cargo and 65 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's s s Okhla, 2,435 tons, Captain A Houghton, arrived in harbour yesterday from Barry (13th July), with a cargo of 8,770 tons of coal.

The B I S N Co's s s Chanda, 1,305 tons, Captain W H Watkeys, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (29th July) via Galle, with a general cargo.

The Asiatic S N Co's s s Nizam, 2,011 tons, Captain G Craig, which arrived in harbour on the 11th instant from Calcutta (31st July) via coast, brought a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's s s Colaba, 1,107 tons, Captain A F Manwaring, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein (23rd July) with a cargo of timber and 4 deck passengers.

The Asiatic S N Co's s s Nurani, 2,870 tons, Captain J L Leftwich, R N R, arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from Rangoon (30th July) via Galle, Colombo and Tuticorin, with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 762 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, arrived in harbour on the 11th instant from Karachi (9th August), with a general cargo Mr. McDonald and Mrs Lely as cabin and 21 deck passengers.

The Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's s s Maria Teresa, 1,922 tons, Captain T Gherzmann, which arrived in harbour on the 11th instant from Trieste (20th July), brought a general cargo and Mr C Gilory and 12 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's s s Culna, 1,464 tons, Captain A W Fry, arrived in harbour on the 11th instant from Calcutta (13th July) via coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Miss Madden, Mr. Seullard, and five deck.

The Japan Mail Steam-Ship Company's steamer Cam, 1,930 tons, Captain J Mathias, will sail to-day for Kobe via intermediate ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr B F Bulsara, Mr F R Dustoor and one deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—AUGUST 12.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Clan Maclean	1486	Alexander	Not fixed	15-8	F Muir
B	Nurani	2037	Leftwich	Not fixed		T Morison & Co
C	Naseri	850	Riffin	R S Ports		B & P S N Co
D	Lorenzo	2031	Rogers	Hull	19-8	F Muir & Co
H	H M S Magdala		Goodridge			Royal Indian Marine
H & J	Tennaserim					Royal Indian Marine
K	Bahaduri	8 9		Keysar		Shepherd & Co
L	Brahmani	1015		Not fixed		Shepherd & Co
L	Satrunji	548				Shepherd & Co
M	Sabarmati	1015		Not fixed		Shepherd & Co
M	Schooner Columbus	231	Jungham			V Ebrahim & Co
N	Akbar	1441	Baldwin	Mauritius	10-8	H C Joosub

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
2	Karamania	2044	McGarvie	Liverpool	17-8	Graham & Co
3	Singapore	2431	Saparito	Genoa	20-8	C Barbaro
5	Shannon	2049	Crewe	London	22-8	P & O S N Co
6	Khedive	2431	Daniel	China		P & O S N Co
7	M Teresa	1922	Gherzmann	Not fixed	21-8	A Lloyds
10	Cam	1930	Mekin	Yokohama	14-8	Tata & Sons
12	Aston Hall	2224	McFee	Liverpool	17-8	E Bates & Co
14	Dwarka	760	Tice	Karachi	13-8	M M & Co
15	Dumra	1726	Goding	Not fixed		M M & Co
16	Ethelgonda	1726	Goding	Antwerp	12-8	K Nixon & Co

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
11	Nurani (s)	Leftwich	Rangoon, July 30
	Culna (s)	Fry	Calcutta, July 13
	Dumra (s)	Livingstone	Karachi, Aug 9
12	Chanda (s)	Watkeys	Calcutta, July 29
	Okhla (s)	Houghton	Barry, July 13
	Colaba (s)	Manwaring	Moulmein, July 23

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
12	Europa (s)	Borchers	Karachi
	Akbar (s)	Baldwin	Mauritius

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Cam, Mathias, for Japan

" Dwarka, Tice, for Karachi

" Schooner Columbus, Jangham, for Mauritius

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Nevasa, for Calcutta via coast ports

" Nizam, for Calcutta via coast ports

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

Arrivals.				Departures.	
Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From	Date.	To
May					
10	Bramble H M's	Currey	Muscat		
July					
17	St Enoch	Mundel	Cardiff	1	Kurrachee
21	Wolf German Gun boat	Krachmann	Seychelles	29	Port Said
24	Tuna	Quirk	Somali coast		Somali coast
25	Inchisla	Halliwell	Barry	3	Kurrachee
	Clyde	Weighell	Bombay	4	Bombay
26	Genl Alava	G Avila	Barcelona	29	Manilla
29	Woodcock	Craig	Hodeida	30	Hodeida
	Darmstadt	Eichel	Sydney	29	Bremen
	India	Johnston	Brisbane	30	London
	Terra	Peterson	Bombay		London
	Bengal	Barrett	London		Bombay
30	Obra	Croix	Cardiff		
	Rotherfels	Tegge	Rangoon		Port Said
	D Balduino	Canepa	Bombay	31	Genoa
	Isla de Luzon	Bayona	Manilla		Liverpool
31	H M's Pique	Bigge	Jeddah	1	China
	Baron Glamis	Durkee	Java		Port Said
	Palestina	Gheraldo	Mussowa		Mussowa
	German Torpedo No 55	Rabeger	Dartmouth		
	German Torpedo No 558	Bognek	Dartmouth		
	Itlian Cr Dogali	Carretto	Assab		
	Ormesby	Robinson	Cardiff		
	Mayo R I M's	Simpson	Somali coast		
	Natal	Vernon	Marseilles		China
	King Arthur	Hansen	Jeddah		Persian Gulf
August					
1	Oriental	Gadd	Bombay		London
	Fallodon Hall	Kilvert	Sowarang		Port Said
	Plympton	Page	Kurrachee		Antwerp
	Osborne	Retti	Samarang	2	Port Said
2	Manicca	Johnstone	Cardiff		
	Clan Ranold	Sommerfelt	Bussorah	3	London
	Dunera	Smith	London		Calcutta
	Genl Alava	Avila	Put back		
3	Woodcock	Craig	Hodeida		
	Tuna	Quirk	Somali coast		
	Murex	Parson	Shanghai	4	Genoa and Marseilles
4	Maria Tresa	Gherzman	Trieste		Bombay

Aden, 4th August, 1895.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 12.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Aston Hall s—2,000 cwts wheat, Owen and Okell; 750 cwts turmeric, S Runchordas; 18 bales wool, L Bhicunchand; 7,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 364 cwts turmeric, B Poonsey; 32 bales wool, Mooljee Thakersee; 25 bales Carrimbhoy Nanjee; 50 bales wool, C H B Forbes and Co; 8 bales wool, T Jeewandas

Karamania s—8,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 192 bales hemp, John L Kersten; 38 bales wool, R Raghunathdas; 2,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers

FOR LONDON.

Shannon s—501 cwts rapeseed, Issac Wright and Co; 3,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers; 9 bales hides and skins, A Abdurabhoy; 24 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 2 hogsheads chutney, D P Balha and Co

FOR HULL.

Lorenzo s—1,000 cwts myrabollams, C Dosulchand; 200 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 6,500 cwts wheat, R Brothers; 4,025 cwts myrabollams, E Oomersey.

FOR NEW YORK.

Lorenzo s—3 bales carpets, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Ethelgonda s—30 bales hemp, Isaac Wright and Co; 100 bales cotton, Turner Morrison and Co; 100 bales hemp, John L Kersten; 152 bales cotton, Vorkart Brothers; 20 bales twist, Ibram Esmal; 1,009½ cwts castorseed, Cooverjee Shevjee; 4,000 cwts mowraseed, A Lossaso and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Karamania s—900 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers; 4,000 cwts gram, and 2,000 cwts mowraseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co

FOR GENOA.

Singapore s—220 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co

FOR HONGKONG.

Khedive s—110 bales cotton, R S Woonwalla; 61 cwts jurdaloo and 24 cwts senna leaves, Yan Shun and Co

FOR SHANGHAI.

Khedive s—125 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co; 75 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co; 220 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co; 150 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co

Cam s—50 bales twist, R Lukmichand; 1 chest opium, M Girdhurdas; 1 chest opium, K Ramnarayen; 5 chests opium, B Balchund; 8 chests opium, S Shivramdas; 8½ chests opium, B Mohanlal; 3 chests opium, Doongerseedass Goolraj

FOR CALCUTTA.

Nevasa s—148 bales cotton, R Luchmondas

Nizam s—202 bales cotton, D Ramcoover

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 10.

Norton, Lieut, Bo, 7th Hussars, on leave, from Aden.

AUGUST 12.

Sealy, Lieut, Bengal, 2nd Manchester Regt, on leave, from Dinapore.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 12.

Peile, Lt, Bo, R A, on leave.

Norton, Lt, Bo, 7th Hussars, on leave, to Mhow.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 13th August, 1895.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—

Fort Head-Quarters.

Friday, at 8-30 p.m.—25-pr. R. M. L. Gun drill.

Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.

To-day and Friday, at 8-30 p.m.—25-pr. R. M. L. Gun drill.

2. To-day being a General Holiday the Fort Head-Quarters will be closed.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

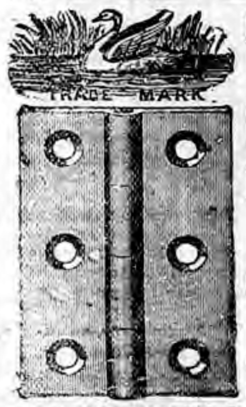
REMARKABLE AFFAIR IN ENGLAND.

The daughter of Mr. J. Bridges, 42, Foljambe-road, Eastwood View, Rotherham, has been the theme of a well-authenticated report in the Yorkshire papers, the facts having been investigated, and the lady and her parents seen, by press representatives. Miss Bridges at seventeen was described by her parents as "prematurely old." She could not eat, had no strength, and was nearly copper-coloured, suffering severely from palpitation of the heart. But when seen by the reporter she was in the bloom of health, eating and sleeping well and quite free from heart-trouble, with complexion like the rose—a recovery entirely due to the now famous remedy, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. When a girl is pale, weak, easily "tired out," troubled with headache, backache, pain in the side; when her temper is fitful and her appetite poor—she is in a condition of extreme peril. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will assist the patient to develope properly and regularly: they will enrich the blood, and danger of consumption and premature death will be averted. Prudent mothers will insist upon their daughters taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills upon the approach of the period of womanhood, and thus avoid all chances of disease or early decay. The same medicine cures rheumatism, sciatica, neuralgia, paralysis, locomotor ataxy, nervous headache, scrofula, chronic erysipelas, and Influenza. A specific for the female sex. In men they cure all cases from worry, overwork, or excesses.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are an unfailing cure for all diseases caused by a tropical climate; also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, locomotor ataxy, St. Vitus' dance, nervous headache, and prostration; also diseases of the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, &c. They are a splendid tonic, and restore pale and sallow complexions to the glow of health; a specific for all troubles peculiar to the female sex; and in men they effect a radical cure of all cases arising from worry, overwork, or excesses of whatever nature.

These pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, of 46, Holborn Viaduct, London, England, represented wholesale and retail by Messrs. Treacher & Co., Ltd., by whom the Pills will be sent to any part of India in glass bottles, with pink wrapper bearing the full name, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Special prices for quantities. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are never sold in bulk, or by the dozen or hundred.

TO LADIES
all most beautiful women use
CREME SIMON
Madame Adelina PATTI says:
« Have found it very good indeed »
For all irritations of the skin it is unequalled.
Chaps, Redness, Sunburn, Roughness, etc.
disappear as if by magic.
J. SIMON
13, R. Grange-Batelière, Paris
Mertens, 64, Holborn Viaduct, London (E.C.)
Chemists, Druggists, Stores, Perfumers.



GOLD & Co.'S
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND,
WROUGHT IRON HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.
Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA
BREAKFAST—SUPPER.
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.
Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound and pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus:
JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd.,
Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

"FITS LIKE A GLOVE."
THOMSON'S Trade Mark.
"GLOVE-FITTING"
CORSET
The Perfection of Shape, Finish, and Durability.
APPROVED by the whole polite world.
Annual Sale over One Million Pairs.
To be had of all Dealers throughout the World.
TWELVE FIRST MEDALS.
MANUFACTURERS:
W. S. THOMSON & CO., Ltd., LONDON.
See that every Corset is marked "THOMSON'S GLOVE-FITTING," and bears our Trade Mark, the Crown.
None others are Genuine.

AYER'S
Cherry Pectoral
HAS NO EQUAL
FOR THE RAPID CURE OF
Colds, Coughs,
Influenza, and
SORE THROAT.
It will relieve the most distressing cough, soothe the inflamed membrane, loosen the phlegm, and induce refreshing sleep. For the cure of Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, and all the pulmonary troubles to which the young are so liable, there is no other remedy so effective as
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral
HIGHEST AWARDS AT THE
World's Great Expositions.
Made by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.
Beware of cheap imitations. The name—Ayer's Cherry Pectoral—is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each of our bottles.
Agents: E. B. DE & SONS, 18 Green Street, Bombay. BALCH & Co., 15 Hare St., Calcutta.

MAINTAINS THE HIGHEST REPUTATION
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
Estd. 1829.
SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD!
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA
Has maintained its reputation for over Sixty Years as the most reliable remedy for Tropical Disorders.
For Torpid Liver, Debility, Attenuation of Body, Lassitude.
For Chronic Rheumatism, Obstinate Skin Diseases and Eruptions.
A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.
INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.
RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.
CAUTION. Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations. REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—Lancet.
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—Medical Review.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir R. Martin.
"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."—The Late Lord Clyde.
"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other medicines had failed."—Earl of Aldborough.
Ask for WILKINSON'S Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, and take no other.
Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers in Small, Medium, and Large Bottles.
Bombay:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited; KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

Collects the 'FUR'
In KETTLES,
KITCHEN
BOILERS,
AND
PIPES.
ANTI-INCRUSTATOR
Prevents Boiler Leakage.
Placed in a Kettle, it is most interesting and instructive to watch the development of the "Octopus" week by week until at the end of, say twelve months, it resembles a block of coral, and becomes an unimpeachable witness of its usefulness.
Kettle Size ... 2/6
Small Boiler Size ... 5/-
Medium Boiler Size ... 7/6
MADE IN SPECIAL SIZES FOR FACTORY BOILERS.
Carriage Paid from London on all Orders of One Dozen at retail prices.
Purifies and Softens the Water. Sold all over the World.
Agents in Calcutta, WHEATLEY THOMAS & Co., 73, New China Bazaar.
Sold by the ARMY AND NAVY STORES at Bombay and Karachi.
Special Wholesale Agents, W. B. FORDHAM & SONS, Ltd., 36-40, York Rd., King's Cross, London, N.
Patentees and Sole Manufacturers.
LANGSTAFFE, BANKS & PECKOVER, 66, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.,
Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies,
Tart Fruits, Potted Meats,
Preserved Fish, Soups, Game,
Sausages, Hams, Bacon, & Cheese
May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.
SPECIAL AGENTS FOR
LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

ACTON & BORMAN'S
SPECIALITIES
"PROTECTOR" KNIFE POLISH
SOLD EVERYWHERE
"ROYAL LUSTRE" BLACK LEAD
ONE TRIAL SOLICITED.
ALSO
GENUINE EMERY-EMERY AND GLASS CLOTHS.
"ROYAL PATENT" FLEXIBLE GLASS PAPER.
STOCK BLACK LEADS, KNIFE BOARDS, &c.
72, SHOE LANE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1781.

Having regard to an UNTRUE STATEMENT made by an Advertiser of Phosphodyne, viz., "The only Medicine of that name granted Certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks," Dr. Lalor invites the attention of the public to the following copy of a letter received from Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks:—
THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C., 27th November, 1894.
SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 18527, and is of date 26th October, 1877.
The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.
I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.
The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries.
REGISTERED DR LALOR'S TRADE MARK.
PHOSPHODYNE
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.
For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.
The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.
Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.
Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.
Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.
Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

HEALTH. STRENGTH. & ENERGY.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.
MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S-PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 July, 2017

BILE-LADEN BLOOD.

HEALTHY BILE.

When the Liver is not making Healthy Bile, or insufficient quantity, the Blood becomes impure, the groundwork of disease, and produces Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Headaches, Moping, Melancholy, Gout, Rheumatism, and nearly every form of disease.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"

is the simplest and best remedy yet introduced. It prevents Diarrhœa, and removes it in the early stages.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"

assists the functions of the LIVER, BOWELS, SKIN, and KIDNEYS by Natural Means; thus the Blood is freed from POISONOUS or other HURTFUL MATTERS. It is impossible to overstate its great value. THERE IS NO DOUBT that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SEVERE ILLNESS. Without such a simple precaution, the JEOPARDY of LIFE is IMMENSELY INCREASED.

SCARLET FEVER, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable Disease.—"I have been a nurse for upwards of ten years, and in that time have nursed cases of scarlet fever, pyæmia, erysipelas, measles, gangrene, cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During the whole time I have not been ill myself for a single day, and this I attribute in a great measure to the use of ENO'S FRUIT SALT, which has kept my blood in a pure state. I recommended it to all my patients during convalescence. Its value as a means of health cannot be overestimated.—A Professional Nurse. "April 21st, 1894."

EASTERN EQUATORIAL AFRICA.

Cavendish Square, W., October 26, 1894.

Dear Sir,—I have recently returned from Eastern Equatorial Africa, where I lived for upwards of 12 years.

I enjoyed phenomenal health, and in my opinion it was undoubtedly owing to the daily use of your "Fruit Salt," the beneficial qualities of which I had previously found in England. I have no hesitation in saying that my life was preserved by it.

On my way home I had a severe attack of intermittent fever, the sea was rough, and the ship's medical attendant was (as that officer usually is) prostrate with "mal de mer," and unable to attend to anyone. The fever gained and gained on me, but after a few doses of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" I at last fell into a refreshing sleep, and found on awakening that the int. se thirst had gone, and long before I had arrived at Aden was as well as I had ever been in my life.

I am, dear Sir, Yours truly, ANGLO-AFRICAN.

CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle and see the capsule is marked "ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,'" without you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Prepared only at **ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, LONDON S.E.** By J. C. ENO'S PATENT.

MILKMAID

BRAND

CONDENSED MILK

The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.

Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.

Largest Sale in the World.

---

55 YEARS OF SUCCESS.
GREAT PRIZE
International Exhibition, Lyons, 1894.

ALCOOL DE MENTHE

58 AWARDS.
2 GOLD MEDALS,
International Exhibition, Antwerp, 1894.

DE RICQLÈS

VERY SUPERIOR TO ALL SIMILAR PRODUCTS AND THE ONLY TRUE ONE.

INFALLIBLE AGAINST INDIGESTION, PAINS IN THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, NERVOUS FITS, HEAD-ACHES, DYSENTERY, AND CHOLÉRINE.

A few drops in a glass of sugared water make a delicious and hygienical beverage, instantaneously soothing the thirst and purifying the water.

IT IS AT THE SAME TIME EXCELLENT FOR THE TEETH, THE MOUTH, AND ALL TOILETTE PURPOSES.

IT IS A CAPITAL PREVENTATIVE AGAINST CHOLERA AND SEA SICKNESS.

Manufactured in LYONS. House in PARIS, 41 RUE RICHER.

See that each Flask bears the name of DE RICQLES.

Apply to Messrs. J. STANLEY & Co., Bombay, Agents for M. Oppenheimer & Co., Paris.

S. & H. HARRIS.

HARRIS'S
Harness Composition
Apply a very small quantity of Composition to the Harness, with the end of a stiff Brush then use the other part of the Brush and it will produce a fine Polish, which by a light rub with a Soft Cloth will become Brilliant and resist Water. Keep the Box covered.
HARRIS'S
BRITISH
Polishing Paste.
Brass, Copper, Tin, Pewter, Metal Plate, Coach Glasses & Windows
BLACKING

WATERPROOF.

In Constant Use for 50 Years throughout the United Kingdom.
Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers, and Storekeepers.

MANUFACTORY - - - LONDON, E.

GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.

MOST DELICIOUS, NUTRITIVE, AND DIGESTIBLE.

Sold by all leading Chemists, &c., Everywhere.

Agents—TREACHER & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA; KEMP & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY; PHILLIPS & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY and POONA.

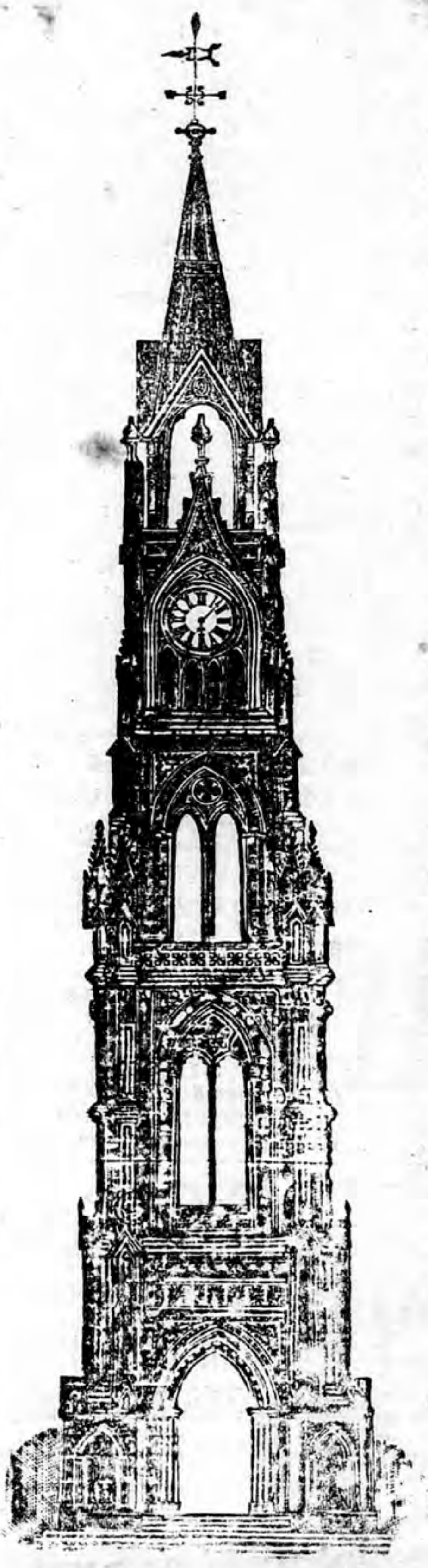
BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE -AND- CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

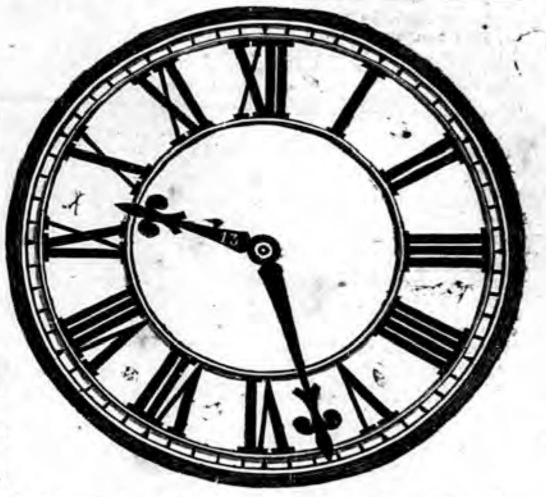
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

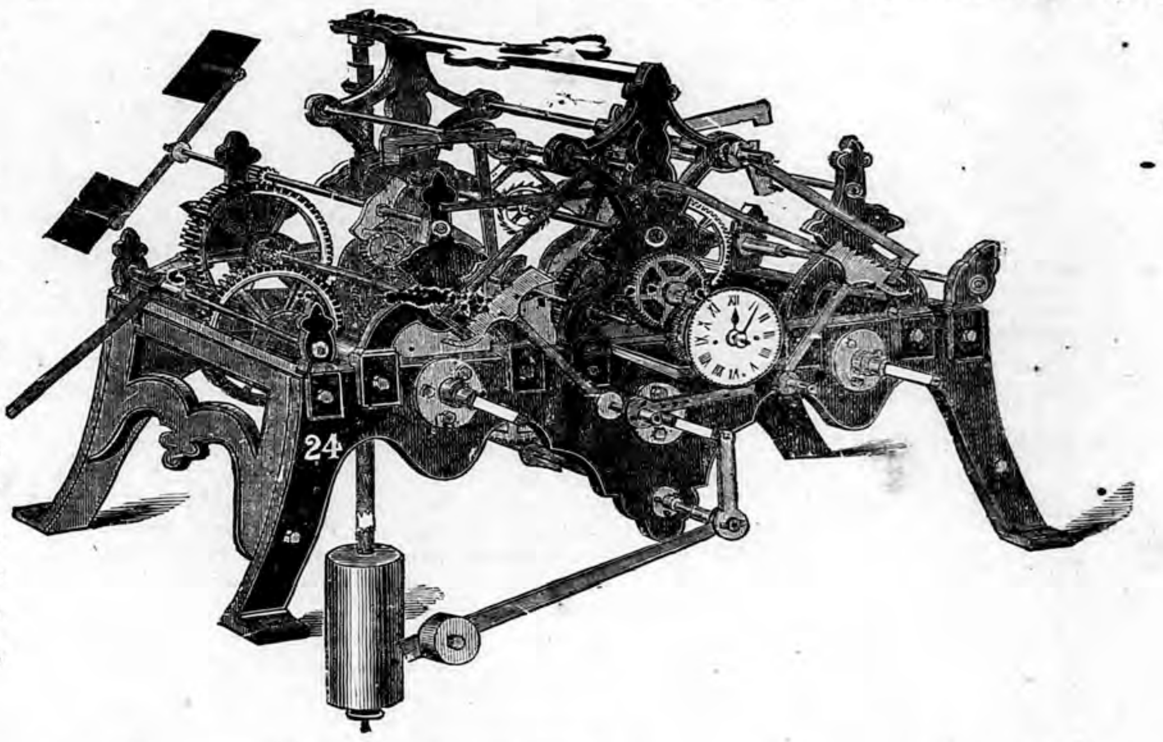


TOWER AND TURRET CLOCKS.



The Illustration illustrates the handsome Clock Tower, erected by the joint subscriptions of the Hindus and Mahomedans of the district of Aligarh, and has been named after the local Collector, Mr. J. H. Harrison, I.C.S. The Tower is a lofty and extremely handsome building in the Gothic Style, built in the main of brick, but with facings of admirably carved stone. The Clock has four opal dials of 6 feet diameter each. There is a dead heat escapement, and all the wheels are of best gun metal. The four sets of gilt hands are balanced inside. The weight of the bells is 9 cwts. 3 qrs. 9 lbs., and the Clock chimes the quarters on two bells, and strikes the hours on a third bell. It is an eight-day Clock. The Clock, which is the gift of a local native magnate, was set up and supplied by ourselves. We have now on hand, for immediate supply, an exactly similar Clock. Every part of which has been manufactured in England. The price is Rs 5,500.

We manufacture Tower Clocks up to any size desired, with one, two or four dials from 3 feet to 20 feet in diameter, which can be illuminated, if required, and made to strike the hours, and chime the quarters on bells up to any weight and calibre. Prices ranging from Rs. 750 to Rs. 10,000.



We also make smaller, lighter, silent Clocks, with 3 feet dial, suitable for fixing over stables or entrance gateways from Rs. 450 to Rs. 750.

Enquiries and orders should be accompanied by a plan and elevation, with notes of all measurements relating to the part such as thickness of wall, height of chamber space, &c.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

Schweitzer's **COCOATINA** *The Best and Purest COCOA*

PEARS

SOAP MAKERS
BY
SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
To HER MAJESTY

The Queen

and HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS The

Prince of Wales.

DISINFECT

WITH

"SANITAS"
"SANITAS"
SANITAS OUR TWO REGISTERED TRADE MARKS SANITAS
"SANITAS"
NON POISONOUS. DOES NOT STAIN.
DISINFECTANT, ANTISEPTIC, AND DEODORANT COMBINED.
A PEOPLE'S HEALTH IS A NATION'S WEALTH.
THE SANITAS COMPANY LIMITED. BETHNAL GREEN, LONDON, E.
DISINFECTING FLUID.
1/-

"'Sanitas' is a valuable disinfectant, having certain advantages over all others."—Medical Press & Circular.

"'Sanitas' now enjoys general favour as a disinfectant."—Lancet.

"'Sanitas' has met with wide recognition and approval."—British Medical Journal.

Pamphlet will be sent Free on application to the Office of this Paper, or to

BATHGATE & CO., Chemists, CALCUTTA.

REYNOLDS' GOUT SPECIFIC is acknowledged throughout the whole world to be the most certain remedy for Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, and Sciatica. A single dose affording relief within a few hours. Highly recommended by Doctors and others. Dr. Brewster (for many years one of the leading Physicians in Paris) writes:—I have prescribed REYNOLDS' GOUT SPECIFIC in all cases of Rheumatic affections and found it an infallible remedy. I have always had much pleasure in recommending it, and consider it a safe and invaluable medicine.

TRADE MARK

Sold in bottles by all Chemists.

Sole Agents for India:—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

"G.B." FOR DIABETES. FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.

DIABETES WHISKY.

FOR RHEUMATISM.
FOR GOUT.

Sold by all leading Merchants in India.

HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.

Post Free of the Sole Proprietors,

GEORGE BACK & Co., DEVONSHIRE SQUARE, LONDON.

PETER MÖLLER'S

COD LIVER OIL

Scientifically prepared by Möller's Patented Process.

HIGHEST PRIZES AT NINETEEN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL TRADE MARK.

The only oil free from Hydroxyls (which abound in emulsions and solutions), and consequently from unpleasant flavour, "aftertaste" or "repetition," and yet a most powerful and valuable therapeutic.

In Capsuled Bottles only.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT

PURELY VEGETABLE, Perfectly Harmless Will reduce from two to five pounds per week; acts on the food in the stomach, preventing its conversion into Fat. Sold by Chemists. Send stamp for pamphlet.

Botanic Medicine Co.,
3, New Oxford-street,
London, W.C.

Stephens' Inks

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Printed and published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
AGENTS.—London: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—Calcutta: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.